



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Friday
5 June 1992

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CONTENTS

5 June 1992

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Further on End of Sudanese Peace Talks in Abuja	1
SPLA Accepts Communiqué <i>[AFP]</i>	1
Khalifah Expresses Gratitude <i>[Omdurman Radio]</i>	1
Officials Comment <i>[Lagos Radio]</i>	1

CENTRAL AFRICA

Equatorial Guinea

Spain's Suarez Attempts Political Mediation <i>[Madrid ABC 31 May]</i>	2
Opposition Figures Freed <i>[London International]</i>	2

Rwanda

Patriotic Front Renounces Armed Struggle <i>[Libreville Radio]</i>	2
--	---

Zaire

Government Spokesman Comments on Oil Requisition <i>[Kinshasa TV]</i>	3
---	---

EAST AFRICA

Kenya

Government Warns Somalia on Border Incursions <i>[Nairobi Radio]</i>	4
Official on Reported Death of Somali Rebel Leader <i>[KNA]</i>	5
Attorney General Presents Election Bill <i>[Nairobi Radio]</i>	5
Draft Rules Criticized <i>[Nairobi TV]</i>	5
FORD Youth Rejoin KANU, Meet President Moi <i>[Nairobi Radio]</i>	5

Tanzania

Planning Official Presents Development Budget <i>[Dar es Salaam Radio]</i>	6
--	---

Uganda

Museveni, Namibia's Nujoma Address Banquet <i>[Kampala Radio]</i>	6
---	---

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Jurists Commission Reports on Causes of Violence <i>[SAPA]</i>	8
Inkatha, ANC React <i>[Johannesburg TV]</i>	9
5 Jun Press Review on Current Events, Issues <i>[THE STAR 5 Jun, etc.]</i>	9
* SADF Activities To Support Police Described <i>[ARMED FORCES Mar/Apr]</i>	10
* Air Force Rationalization, Restructuring Viewed <i>[ARMED FORCES Mar/Apr]</i>	11
* Vyeboom Project To Benefit West Cape Farmers <i>[WEEKEND ARGUS 25 Apr]</i>	12
* Plan To Redesign Cape Town Harbor Drawn Up <i>[WEEKEND ARGUS 25 Apr]</i>	13
* Status of Mossgas Onshore Refinery Highlighted	14
* First Gas Flow <i>[ENGINEERING NEWS 1 May]</i>	14

* Flare Stacks	<i>[ENGINEERING NEWS 1 May]</i>	15
* Joint Effort	<i>[ENGINEERING NEWS 1 May]</i>	15

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

Pope John Paul II Arrives on Visit 4 June	16
Dos Santos Welcome <i>[Luanda Radio]</i>	16
Meets Opposition Leaders <i>[Luanda Radio]</i>	16
Savimbi Comments <i>[Voice of the Black Cockerel]</i>	16
U.S. Decision on Lifting Restrictions Welcomed <i>[Luanda Radio]</i>	18
UNITA Official Denies Government Allegations <i>[Luanda Radio]</i>	18
* Soldiers Comment on Demobilization Process <i>[JORNAL DE ANGOLA 2 Apr]</i>	18
* Southern Front Commander on Mine Deactivation <i>[JORNAL DE ANGOLA 7 Apr]</i>	20
* Accord Signed With Portuguese Business Group <i>[JORNAL DE ANGOLA 10 Apr]</i>	21
* Russian Businessmen Visit Counterparts <i>[JORNAL DE ANGOLA 19 Apr]</i>	21
* Company Repairs, Builds Bridges Nationwide <i>[JORNAL DE ANGOLA 19 Apr]</i>	21

Malawi

Pretoria Embassy Denies Attempt on Army Commander <i>[SAPA]</i>	21
---	----

Namibia

Nujoma Returns From Visit to Kenya, Uganda <i>[Windhoek Radio]</i>	21
--	----

Zambia

Chiluba Urges Assistance for New Democracies <i>[Lusaka Radio]</i>	22
Official Says Inflation Rate Almost Halved <i>[Lusaka Radio]</i>	22

WEST AFRICA

Benin

Alleged Coup Plotters Arrested in Shoot-Out <i>[London International]</i>	23
---	----

Mali

Moussa Traore Trial Opens, Adjourned Until 6 Jun <i>[AFP]</i>	23
---	----

Niger

Coup Plotter Oumarou Released From House Arrest <i>[Niamey Radio]</i>	24
Government Talks With Rebels Not Held During Truce <i>[PANA]</i>	24

Nigeria

Foreign Minister Protests to EC, U.S. Envoys <i>[Lagos Radio]</i>	24
---	----

Senegal

Reportage on President Diouf's Visit to France <i>[cross-reference]</i>	25
Comments at News Conference <i>[Paris International]</i>	25
Remarks on Return <i>[Dakar Radio]</i>	25

Sierra Leone

NPRC Seeks ECOMOG Deployment on Border <i>[Freetown Radio]</i>	26
Strasser Interviewed on Liberia Ties, Plans <i>[London International]</i>	26

Togo

Cabinet Adopts Bill Creating Territorial Guards <i>[Lome Radio]</i>	28
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Further on End of Sudanese Peace Talks in Abuja

SPLA Accepts Communiqué

AB0406153092 Paris AFP in French 1444 GMT
4 Jun 92

[Excerpt] Abuja, 4 Jun (AFP)—The rebels of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA), at war since 1983 against the Sudanese Government, today accepted to sign the final communiqué of the negotiations being held in Abuja since 27 May, authorized sources disclosed here shortly before the end of the meeting. Since the clause on a referendum for self-determination in southern Sudan was added to the communiqué, the rebels accepted to sign it. [passage omitted]

Khalifah Expresses Gratitude

EA0406174092 Omdurman National Unity Radio
in Arabic 1315 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Text] Mr. Muhammad al-Amin Khalifah, speaker of the Transitional National Assembly and head of the government delegation at the peace negotiations with the rebel movement, which is now proceeding in Abuja, has sent a letter to the government and people of Nigeria in which he expressed his gratitude and appreciation for the kind and warm reception accorded to the delegation in Nigeria and for the Nigerian Government's efforts in convening this round of negotiations.

His excellency singled out for praise the efforts of President Ibrahim Babangida and his attention to the peace overtures in Sudan. Mr. Khalifah said that Sudan had accepted the Nigerian Government's invitation because of confidence in its wisdom and impartiality. He maintained that the southern problem had been aggravated by the failure of previous governments to tackle it with the required firmness and sincerity. He asserted the commitment by the government of the National Salvation Revolution to bring about an appropriate solution to the problem.

In his address to the Government and the people of Nigeria, Mr. Khalifah reviewed the steps taken by the National Salvation Revolution since its inception with a view to solving the southern problem, mentioning the resolutions of the national dialogue conference on peace and the government's invitation to the rebel movement to attend the conference and their subsequent refusal.

Officials Comment

AB0406224592 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 0600 GMT 5 Jun 92

[Text] The vice president, Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, says Nigeria will continue to play a mediatory role in Africa whenever the need arises. He stated this today at the closing session of the peace conference on the Sudan

in Abuja. Admiral Aikhomu said that Nigeria believed in the promotion of international peace and stability, including those at continental and regional levels. He said that Nigeria had been involved in finding peace in Chad, Liberia, Angola, and Somalia. He reminded the warring factions of the destructive nature of any form of conflicts and expressed satisfaction at the agreement reached about interim arrangement to enable the component parts to develop in an atmosphere of peace and security.

Earlier, the minister of internal affairs, Dr. Tunji Olagunji, said that Nigeria had to mediate in the crisis following a request by the Government of the Sudan. He commended the groups for their maturity during the deliberation and expressed the hope that the parties would abide by the terms of the agreement reached for a lasting solutions to the crisis.

The leader of the Sudanese Government delegation, Mr. Muhammad al-Amin Khalifah, expressed appreciation to Nigeria for her concern about the crisis in the Sudan. He remarked that Africa could only develop in an atmosphere of peace which was why, he said, the warring factions had to come to a roundtable conference in Abuja. The leader of the United SPLA-SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement], Dr. Lam Akol [as heard], commended the OAU chairman, President Babangida, for the peace initiative. He said that the Sudan would always be grateful for the mediatory role in the conflict. The two parties concerned also paid a courtesy call on the vice president at the end of the peace talks.

In another development, two of the Sudanese warring factions, the SPLA and the SPLM, which have agreed to unite, have disassociated themselves from some points in the communiqué issued at the end of the conference. They allege that they signed the communiqué under pressure. In a 10-point statement, the group says that in view of the diversity of the country, unity could only be achieved under a secular constitution. The SPLA-SPLM has therefore resolved to champion the cause of self-determination of the people of southern Sudan, adding (?Abiyei), Nuba Mountains, and the southern new Nile. The statement noted that the objection of the Sudanese Government delegation to discuss the question of a cease-fire pending consultation showed lack of mandate on the government side to conclude a peace agreement.

It also added that a referendum to decide whether southern Sudan should form a separate state or not would be held through plebiscite before the expiration of the interim period. The government delegation on its part said that other provisions to the proposals for the unity of the Sudan and secularism is a result of what it described as crippling incoherencies in the arguments advanced. It explains that Sudan under the present government was out to ensure that all political arrangements reflected the equality of citizens, regardless of their beliefs and basic human rights.

Equatorial Guinea**Spain's Suarez Attempts Political Mediation**

PM0506094892 Madrid ABC in Spanish
31 May 92 p 37

[Unattributed report: "Suarez Fails in Attempt To Mediate Between Government and Opposition in Guinea"]

[Text] Malabo—Following a week of negotiations, former Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez has reached no definite agreement with the Guinean opposition and the single-party Malabo regime. Suarez, who went to Equatorial Guinea as an "adviser" in the democratic process which has been started in that African country, has left for Spain in a Falcon aircraft of the Spanish Air Force, accompanied by an entourage of five people.

Most of the Guinean opposition groups which met with Adolfo Suarez agreed on the need for a law on political parties, assembly, and amnesty; the withdrawal of the Moroccan troops guarding President Teodoro Obiang; the release of all ideological prisoners; and the holding of a national conference.

All the meetings, both with the oppositionists and with President Obiang, were held behind closed doors and without the news media's presence, according to Suarez, "in order not to arouse suspicions which might jeopardize the negotiations." The Spanish Embassy provided no information to the press and maintained tight secrecy on the visit.

The Guinean opposition forces only put to the former Spanish prime minister some proposals to change the "system," but none of those consulted yet has a political program or the 12 million pesetas which the government demands as a deposit.

Some leaders suggested to Suarez the possibility of securing a neutral Spanish guard and receiving funding from some Spanish institution. Only two parties, the Progress Party, led by Severo Moto, and the People's Union, which recently received preliminary authorization to operate, have headquarters in Malabo.

Nevertheless, Moto said that he has received no authorization to work politically since his 2 May arrival in Guinea.

Opposition Figures Freed

AB0406145192 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 3 Jun 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] For some time now, the regime of President Obiang Nguema in Equatorial Guinea has been coming under pressure to speed up moves toward democracy and clean up its human rights image. Now there has been

an amnesty for eight opposition politicians, two who are held up in United Nations offices and six who were being held in jail. From Equatorial Guinea, Margarita Sanchos Panchoco telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] The amnesty covers six political prisoners held in Malabo prison accused of insulting the head of state and two men who have taken refuge in the offices of the United Nations Development Program for more than two months. Five of them are members of the opposition group, Convergence for Social Democracy.

The amnesty announcement was made on national television last night, only a few days after the visit of Spain's former president [as heard], Adolfo Suarez. The announcement said the pardons were to mark President Obiang's birthday on the fifth of June. The six released from prison denied that they had been pardoned because they say they had never been found guilty of any crime.

The charge against them as insulting the head of state related to an article in an opposition pamphlet called THE TRUTH, which alleged the president smoked cannabis and used the services of his security guard to assassinate opponents. All eight men had been accused of contacts with Spain's consul [as heard] here, Alberto Virrella, whom the government considers spread what it calls subversive ideas.

Meanwhile a second opposition party was provisionally legalized yesterday. The Liberal Democratic Convention is as of now allowed to hold meetings and establish party offices pending full legalization. Other opposition groups, still forced to operate clandestinely, accuse the Convention of being a satellite of Obiang. Convention leader Alphonso Nsue Mokuy said he hopes his party had been recognized because it represents all classes. [end recording]

Rwanda**Patriotic Front Renounces Armed Struggle**

AB0406204092 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1830 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Text] The Rwandan Patriotic Front [FPR] renounces the armed struggle in favor of a political struggle. This is the outcome of one week of negotiations between the FPR and three legal opposition parties. They agreed on the need for a cease-fire. It is now clear that armed struggle must, as of now, give way to a healthy political struggle. Precisely on this subject, here is the FPR coordinator, Tito Ontamanara, interviewed by Francois Moukongi.

[Begin recording] [Ontamanara] We took up arms because there was a dictatorship, a dictatorship which used violence, and we had to oppose this dictatorship by force. If now there is a political will in Rwanda that wants us to speak and settle our problems politically, we do not see why we should take up arms. But it is the

cease-fire that we have accepted and which we are going to negotiate. Therefore, if the Rwandan Government is ready to negotiate and to come to the negotiating table to talk politics and to resolve issues politically, we do not see why we should continue under arms. If, however, it refuses to do this and wants to stay in power by using violent means, you can understand the consequences.

[Moukongi] In a few days time, you are going to start direct negotiations with the authorities in Kigali. What are the FPR proposals to stop, once and for all, this simmering war in your country?

[Ontamanara] We propose a cease-fire, but this cease-fire must immediately be followed by political negotiation. And after the political negotiation we would like to have a government of national unity that will democratize the country. It is this government which will reorganize the country's administration, purge the country's economy, and resolve the refugee problem. [end recording]

Zaire

Government Spokesman Comments on Oil Requisition

LD0506101992 Kinshasa Zaire OZRT Television
Network in French 1915 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Monitored in progress]

[Excerpt] ...on the democratic transition in Africa. Prime Minister Jean Nguz a Karl-i-Bond has found on his desk an important file which concerns, as you may have guessed, the oil industry. In the background is the threat of paralyzing transport and thus life, if one can put it plainly.

The first reaction of the prime minister of the wide national union government is that the measure by the government to requisition all the stocks of hydrocarbons

throughout the country does not constitute Zairianization, much less nationalization of anything. We will not say more about this.

Live in the studio is Mr. Kitenge Yezu, spokesman for the government and communications minister, with a report:

[Yezu] Mr. Jean Nguz a Karl-i-Bond, prime minister and head of government, on Thursday 4 June, chaired a six-hour important meeting of the Emergency Economic Commission in the main hall of the Prime Ministry. Two items were on the agenda: first, the situation of the currency, the zaire, in the exchange market; and second, the problem of the prices of oil and oil products.

Concerning the price of oil products, the prime minister confirmed the recent decisions made during the last cabinet meeting which were:

1. The purchase by the state of all oil products available as well as products on consignment throughout the national territory.
2. The requisition of staff, equipment, and infrastructure for storage, transport, and distribution of oil products.

The prime minister stressed that requisition should not be confused with nationalization, much less Zairianization [as heard]. It is simply a measure intended to protect the interests of the Zairean population against all kinds of speculation.

In this context, the prime minister categorically rejects the protests of some members of the oil industry and warns them against failing to implement the government decisions. The prime minister instructed the minister of defense, territorial security, and war veterans and the minister of justice and the keeper of seals to make sure that the measures taken by the government are implemented in full. [passage omitted including indistinct passage]

Kenya**Government Warns Somalia on Border Incursions**

EA0406141592 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting
Corporation Network in English 0400 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Text] The Kenya Government yesterday evening issued a statement on the Kenya-Somalia border violations. The statement, which was signed by the permanent secretary in charge of provincial administration and internal security, Mr. Kimalat, reads: Recently, there was a report both to the local and international press to the effect that ammunition boxes with Kenya Ministry of Defense markings have been found by General Mohamed Farah Aidid's forces inside Somalia. The Government of Kenya views the allegations seriously and would like to unequivocally refute any imputation that Kenya sympathizes or supports morally or materially the forces opposed to United Somali Congress, USC. This should be dismissed as mere fabrication based on lies, suspicion, and contrivance.

Similar accusations were advanced in July 1991 by a delegation of the USC to Kenya led by Mr. Omar Arteh, who was then the USC leader. It will be recalled that some of the weapons quoted by Mr. Arteh were evidently Eastern in origin, for example, AK-47's, RPG's [rocket propelled grenades], and bazookas. These could not have originated from Kenya as we do not possess or operate those kind of weapon systems. Similarly, Kenya is aware from some of our encounters with Somalia faction forces that they possess and operate Western type of weapons such as G-3's, HK-21's, and GPMG's [general purpose machine guns]. In one such encounter on 10 December last year, Kenya security personnel recovered many of these weapons and their ammunition. The encounter took place at Finno area in Mandera district, near the common border.

The statement continues: It is no wonder, therefore, that this allegation is resurfacing on the departure of Siad Barre through the Republic of Kenya. The whole world knows that Kenya Government assisted Siad Barre in the free passage to his destination in Nigeria in accordance with international laws and conventions that govern such cases.

The statement further gave a breakdown of such violations as: On 12 May this year at 10:20 AM local time, USC soldiers, numbering 30, fired at a Kenya Army border patrol on the Kenyan side. Seven USC soldiers were killed after exchange of fire. On the same day, 125 USC armed soldiers stormed into El Wak border post. Earlier, they attacked and took over Burahache from another Somali faction on the Somali side.

On 13 May this year at 11:40 AM, the USC shot at our Buffalo transport aircraft while landing at Mandera airstrip.

On 23 May this year at 12:10 PM, five armored vehicles belonging to the USC entered El Wak town, fired three

bombs. One landed in a house of a Kenyan [working] with Kenya Power and Lighting Company Limited, killing him. Two other Kenyans were seriously injured in the incident. They also looted shops and took away 210 bags of rice from the International Commission for Red Cross stores. The USC soldiers fled to Burahache after the attack.

It is now disturbing to note that, despite apologies and assurances from Gen. Aidid himself or his representatives in USC after each incident that similar incidents will not reoccur Kenya has been treated to repeated attacks and violations of its territorial integrity, which has resulted in the loss of many lives, destruction, and looting of property of Kenyans, says the statement.

The Government of Kenya, therefore, offers no apology to anybody for the action taken but instead thanks all the people of goodwill who cooperated or assisted in dealing with the obviously delicate matter. Despite our goodwill, the spirit of cooperation and understanding from countries friendly to Kenya, the USC movement of Somalia has continued to commit flagrant violation of Kenya's territorial integrity.

The government statement notes, for example, that on 28 April this year at 4:30 PM local time, USC entered Mandera with six armored cars, one five-ton lorry with a 90-mm gun, three jeeps, and four pickups with 90-mm guns mounted, had an encounter with the Kenya Army. [sentence as heard] The USC forcefully took away six vehicles belonging to the Red Cross and citizens of Kenya. They looted shops and made away with a lot of goods belonging to Kenyan traders.

On 29 April this year at 1:20 PM, USC vehicles drove across the border and refused to halt when ordered to do so by Kenyan forces on border patrol and an exchange of fire ensued. On the same day, 29 April, at 6:50 PM, other USC vehicles tried to cross the border again but were repulsed after some provoking fire.

Similarly, [the] Kenya Government is aware of the presence of a large number of USC sympathizers among the refugees from Somalia. Some of them have been known to fan up trouble by engaging themselves in raising funds and material support for the USC movement. The same group has been known to want to transfer the clanism problem of Somalia to Kenya Somalis who have so far enjoyed a peaceful, prosperous coexistence.

The government statement warns that such conduct on the part of USC is being viewed very seriously, and the Kenya Government will not hesitate in future to take stern measures when provoked by any military force operating from Somalia, including among others, defensive state actions, repatriation of any refugee involved in activities that would jeopardize the security of Kenya.

The statement concludes that it should also be appreciated that the patience of the Government of Kenya on

border violations is bound to run out and such violations in the future will definitely be met with appropriate force.

Official on Reported Death of Somali Rebel Leader

*EA0406174592 Nairobi KNA in English 1345 GMT
4 Jun 92*

[Text] Garissa, 4 Jun (KNA)—The North-eastern Provincial Commissioner [PC] Mr Amos Bore, has said that the area administration was not aware that rebel leader Col Bashir [Ali] Biliqow [Salad] of the Somali Patriotic Movement (SPM) was among the five bandits killed in an exchange of gunfire with the Kenyan security forces near Ammum in Garissa District 10 days ago. According to the PC, nine heavily armed bandits crossed the border into Kenya's border post of Ammuma and engaged the security personnel in a shootout where five of the bandits were killed, two escaped and one arrested [numbers as received]. An assortment of weaponry was recovered.

Mr Bore, who briefed KNA, said the identification and particulars of the dead could not be verified as they had no identification papers. "It is therefore not possible for us to verify if Col Bashir was among those killed or not," he added.

A BBC broadcast yesterday said that Col Bashir was killed by Kenyan security forces and buried in Doble (Somalia).

According to sources close to Col Bashir, who are residents in Garissa, Col Bashir and his eight men were asking for fuel from the Kenyan security forces operating the border post and were shot at as they refused to surrender their weapons.

Col Bashir, operating from southern Somalia has been fighting retreating [as received] from forces loyal to Col [Ahmad] Umar Jays, an ally of Gen Mohamed Farah Aidid of the United Somali Congress.

Attorney General Presents Election Bill

*EA0406143092 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting
Corporation Network in English 0400 GMT 3 Jun 92*

[Text] The attorney general [AG], Mr. Amos Wako, has announced that the Electoral Commission would conduct the presidential and parliamentary elections and appealed to Kenyans to register as voters to elect a government of their choice. He said the commission, which would run for five years, would appoint a returning and presiding officers.

The AG, who was moving the National Assembly and presidential elections regulation draft yesterday, said elections for the members of Parliament will be announced by the returning officers, but that of the president will be announced by the commission on receiving all results from the constituencies. Mr. Wako added that the commission will publish the results of the

MP's in the KENYA GAZETTE, and will also set up polling stations and approve symbols and colors for political parties.

The AG said a presidential candidate will be proposed by 1,000 voters and the president must be an elected Mr. Mr. Wako further said polling will be by secret ballot, which would include some for the president and others for parliamentarians and voters will get two types of ballots from the presiding officers and vote for their MP and the president at the polling station. [sentence as heard]

Draft Rules Criticized

*EA0406145092 Nairobi KTN Television in English
0500 GMT 4 Jun 92*

[From the press review]

[Text] The DAILY NATION leads with a different Parliament story, stating that the members of the house yesterday attacked the draft election rules on the grounds that they were poorly drafted and unclear on the election of the president and the vice president. The MP's stated that the motion moved by the attorney general on Tuesday [2 June] contradicted the Constitution on the presidency and included major loopholes.

FORD Youth Rejoin KANU, Meet President Moi

*EA0406144392 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting
Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 3 Jun 92*

[Excerpt] The entire youth body of the opposition party, FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy], today defected back to KANU [Kenya African National Union]. In a dramatic and courageous act of defection, 200 youths, including the top officials of the FORD youth congress at Agip House, marched to State House in Nairobi and presented themselves to His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi.

While marching from Agip house through Nairobi streets to State House, the youth, who carried placards and banners, chanted slogans in favor of KANU and President Moi's leadership. The visibly angry youth made various accusations against FORD, saying it had misused and mistreated them with a lot contempt.

The youth, led by former Secretary General of FORD Youth Congress Mr. Dihay Meshak, said the opposition was misusing them as springboards to power. They said the FORD leaders had mistreated the youth as slaves to distribute illegal pamphlets prior to its demonstrations and strikes.

They noted with bitterness that the opposition leaders used them as shields during the Saba Saba day [7 July 1990 riots] and the Ngong fracas [on 19 February] in which many were injured. The youth further complained that the FORD party never bothered to come to their assistance even after the abortive national strike when a

number of them were arrested. They accused FORD of lack of sound and mature policies, such as promotion of civil disobedience and aggression, which they said were detrimental to the economic, social, and political set-up in Kenya. [sentence as heard] They cited among others the recent abortive national strike organized by FORD as an example, noting that it had adverse repercussions on the ordinary mwananchi [citizen].

The irate youth pointed out that the frequent attempt by the opposition to distort history by calling on wananchi [citizens] to boycott Madaraka Day celebrations was a total disregard to their intelligence. They lamented that youth in FORD lacked representation in policy formulation and added that the continued wrangles within FORD for the presidency implied the pursuit for self-aggrandizement among the candidates.

Praising President Moi for his wise leadership, the youth said they believed that the president was the only leader capable of guaranteeing peace, stability, development, and improvement of the standards of life of Kenyans.

Receiving the youth back, [the] president wished them success as KANU youth members. President Moi noted that as head of state he was committed in preparing the youth so that they may play their rightful role as future leaders of the country. He said the only way Kenyans can build the nation was through unity and love for one another. The president noted that these were the prerequisites to peace which, he said, was the cornerstone to the country's development.

The youth also have surrendered FORD membership cards and announced that they had formed a youth pressure group called National Organization for KANU Youth which would work towards promoting KANU ideals for national development. [passage omitted]

Tanzania

Planning Official Presents Development Budget

EA0406144092 *Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 0400 GMT 3 Jun 92*

[Text] Brother Stephen Kibona, deputy chairman of the planning commission, has said the development budget would be more than 102 billion shillings, twice as much as that of the fiscal year which ends this month. Brother Kibona, who is also the minister of state in the president's office responsible for planning, told the parliamentary committee on economic affairs and finance that more than 91 billion shillings has been earmarked for development in various government ministries. He said that nearly 6 billion shillings has been set aside for development in the 25 regions of Tanzania's mainland, while 2.5 billion shillings has been earmarked for the development of urban and local authorities.

Brother Kibona said the division of capital in that program has given priority to social services and the economy, defense, and the security of civilians. He

named the services as including advice to farmers and livestock breeders who will get agricultural officers with equipment, and the improvement of irrigation projects. The program will also give priority to upgrading rural trunk roads. He said that other areas are rehabilitation of hospital buildings, dispensaries, health centers, schools, and colleges and the improvement of communication equipment, which will include the starting of a television station.

Uganda

Museveni, Namibia's Nujoma Address Banquet

EA0406173092 *Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1000 GMT 4 Jun 92*

[Excerpt] President Yoweri Museveni has hailed the heroic contribution made by President Sam Nujoma and the South-West African People's Organization, SWAPO, in the 30 years of Namibian independence struggle which culminated in SWAPO's victory and the country's independence in March 1990.

The president, who was speaking at a state banquet hosted in honor of the visiting Namibian leader at the Sheraton Hotel last night, said that Dr. Sam Nujoma's coming to another African country, like Uganda, as president of independent Namibia represents a big victory for Africa. Mr. Museveni praised the contribution and support extended to Africa's independence struggle by the former Soviet Union, China, and Cuba and the selfless sacrifices made by the Frontline States in the fight against colonialism and apartheid in southern Africa. In this regard the president recalled the defeat of the South African racist Army at Cuito Cuanavale [in Angola] as a primer in [the] Namibian independence war. He noted with pride that in his lifetime he had witnessed the frontiers of independence being pushed from the Ruvuma River to the Limpopo and beyond.

President Museveni warned that Africa's present weaknesses and the mistakes that continue to be committed in our geological, political, and economic orientation will lead to great emaciation of our independence and further weaken our resolve to fight racism in South Africa, where the objective must continue to be principled democratic rule and not a factionalized South Africa. The Ugandan leader said the world was in turmoil right from Yugoslavia and the Commonwealth of Independent States, but added that the people who have died and continue to die in South Africa far outnumbered those in Yugoslavia. He therefore called upon the world community to send a UN peacekeeping force in South Africa to stop violence and bloodletting there, just as had been done in Croatia.

Turning to the economies in the Preferential Trade Area subregion, President Museveni called for specialization in production in order to overcome the prevailing poverty and reduce our dependence on developed economies in the north.

He said the region had a lot of agricultural potential and mineral resources which, if well tapped, could increase interdependence among the countries of the subregion and render assured markets for our people. President Museveni called upon the people in the region and particularly the leaders to use the limited national resources available to increase food production and build more industries instead of amassing destructive weapons which continue to cause more problems and further debilitate the continent.

President Sam Nujoma expressed gratitude for the support President Museveni and the people of Uganda extended to the Namibian people during the independence struggle. He recalled that when he was last in Uganda in 1989 he received valuable advice from President Museveni which contributed greatly to SWAPO's victory and Namibia's independence. He also thanked President Museveni for the honor he had accorded his

country when he personally attended Namibia's independence celebrations in 1990. The Namibian leader told his host that his government's policy of reconciliation was working well to ensure national unity, cooperation, and understanding among the people.

He, however, reported that South Africa continues to occupy Walvis Bay and the offshore islands. In this regard he called for support from all friendly countries to rid Namibia of this continued and blatant South African occupation.

On the situation in South Africa, President Sam Nujoma said Namibia vigorously supports the OAU decolonization committee resolutions and joined President Museveni in calling for an early deployment of a UN peacekeeping force in the subregion to stop the violence and carnage there. [passage omitted]

Jurists Commission Reports on Causes of Violence

MB0406175492 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0520 GMT 4 Jun 92

[By Sue Thomas]

[Text] Johannesburg June 4 SAPA—With violence significantly worse since September 1990, it would not be possible to hold free and fair elections on a one-person-one-vote basis in much of South Africa today, the International Commission of Jurists [ICJ] said in a survey released on Thursday [4 June].

"That is not just our view, it is the view of the vast majority of people we spoke to right across the political spectrum. It is also the view of senior police officers in Natal," the report, released after a visit to this country earlier in the year by an ICJ delegation, says.

The survey, called Agenda for Peace, lays much of the blame for the strife on Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi. It also charges the security forces have sided with Inkatha and have indulged in random killings.

On the other hand, the report says, the increase in violence on the African National Congress [ANC] side is inevitable due to the absence of any effective enforcement of the law.

The ICJ spent two weeks of March conducting a survey in Natal and Transvaal. Their itinerary, attached to the survey, indicates the five-member group monitored commuter trains, visited different communities, and had meetings with government ministers, Inkatha, ANC, the Azanian People's Organisation, Congress of South African Trade Unions and church leaders.

"Violence is the most pressing problem which South Africa faces...while apartheid and the ideology of separate development are the root causes of the trouble, violent political rivalry exacerbated by random killings, has now become the dominant factor in peoples lives.

"It is our view that Chief Minister Buthelezi carries a heavy responsibility for the escalation of the violence.

"...The amount of violence caused by the ANC has increased since we were last here (in September 1990). In the absence of any effective enforcement of the laws, and any action by Buthelezi to curb his supporters, this is perhaps inevitable."

The Trust Feed case established that the South African Police worked with Inkatha and that there was a massive cover-up which involved generals in Pretoria.

But this was not an isolated case, according to the report released to SAPA on Thursday.

"Human rights lawyers have long known that the security forces have sided with Inkatha and have indulged in random killings," the report said.

It then lists other causes of the violence: unemployment in excess of 40 percent; the absence of social security; massive urbanisation; squalid living conditions; the hostel system; security forces' lack of credibility; loss of influence of traditional leaders; collapse of black education; political competition and opportunism; and the presence of gangs which killed indiscriminately.

Turning to the train violence, the ICJ said it did not understand why State President F.W. de Klerk had failed to act to address the situation.

"This failure is one of the most serious charges which is laid against President de Klerk and his ministers.

"If the government had used soldiers at stations to search people in July 1990, over 100 lives would have been saved and one of the most serious manifestations of violence would have been nipped in the bud."

On a more optimistic note, the report said there had been many positive developments since their last visit.

The Trust Feed case showed the courts could be impartial in investigating and reaching a decision; the Goldstone Commission had been very effective in getting speedily to the truth; and the National Peace Accord had laid down structures within which politicians and others could play their part in the process.

The report concludes with a list of four recommendations to end the violence and to help ensure free and fair elections:

—International monitors: The ICJ suggest the Convention for a Democratic South Africa [Codesa] should invite a team of international monitors, perhaps drawn from the European Community, the Organisation of African Unity, Commonwealth countries and the United States, to monitor, on a continuing basis, the law enforcement agencies. A team of 100 monitors would be sufficient and a feasibility study should be conducted as soon as possible.

—Election monitors: South Africa should consider inviting an international election monitoring team to supervise the run-up to the elections, as well as the election process itself. This team would report directly to Codesa until the interim government was constituted.

—The security forces: Senior civilian administrators should be introduced into the South African Police at all levels. Policing in kwaZulu and Natal should be brought under a unified command. The SA [South African] Defence Force, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, ANC military wing] and other armies should also be brought together in a combined defence force.

—First steps to peace. There should be a ban on carrying all weapons at political meetings, rallies and in public places. Security forces should search passengers before they board all commuter trains, search hostels and

keep a closer check on cross border arms trade. Political leaders on all sides must spend more time at grassroots promoting local peace accords and Mr de Klerk should take personal charge of law and order and insist that the necessary action is taken to bring the violence under control.

"President de Klerk must surely realise there will be no winners if the violence is not brought under control. He must show by his actions that he is committed to ending the violence and bringing the security forces under control."

Inkatha, ANC React

MB0406164192 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Text] Another report on the causes of the violence in South Africa has been released. The International Commission of Jurists, which visited South Africa earlier this year, says the cause of the violence lies mainly with the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] and the security forces.

The commission said unrest has increased greatly since 1990, and IFP leader Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi can be held personally responsible for this. The commission says security forces have sided with the IFP and have been involved in several irregularities.

Referring to the African National Congress [ANC], the commission said that due to the absence of effective enforcement of the law, it was inevitable that the ANC would become increasingly involved in the perpetration of violence.

The IFP has criticized the report, saying the commission has gone out of its way to conceal the ANC's involvement in the violence. The IFP said the commission has ignored the murders of more than 200 senior IFP members, and the party finds it unacceptable that Dr. Buthelezi is now held responsible for the increase in violence.

The ANC has welcomed the report in general, saying it contains several proposals which need urgent attention.

5 Jun Press Review on Current Events, Issues

MB0506122092

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

ANC, Government Proposals Can 'Kindle Optimism'—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 5 June in a page 12 editorial believes the African National Congress, ANC, constitutional proposals "serve as a reminder of obstacles still to be overcome." "Three differences stand out: the ANC has opted for an executive president while the Government remains wedded to the notion of a collective presidency; the ANC wants ultimate power to reside with the central government while the National Party wants strongly entrenched, almost inviolable,

powers for regional governments; the ANC favours a subordinate upper House while President De Klerk's men want one with powers comparable to those of the American Senate." However, there are also "major areas of agreement to kindle optimism that the two sides will have the wisdom to negotiate a compromise." "Even from the perspective of nervous or conservative whites, there is much to commend in the ANC proposals. The sooner they can be put to a popularly elected constitution-making body, the better."

BUSINESS DAY

Monitoring Groups Should Accompany Police on Operations—The International Commission of Jurists' findings on the violence in South Africa have "highlighted an aspect of the violence on which most people agree: the police are largely ineffective because they do not have the confidence of the people," notes a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 5 June. "There seems to be general approval of a plan for independent monitoring groups to accompany police on peacekeeping operations, and some arrangement could be formulated at a meeting of the peace accord executive today. The weary police, for so long the butt of accusations from all sides, have apparently realised they could benefit from the presence of independent observers as they go about their thankless task."

NEW NATION

Government Suspends MP in 'Panic' Reaction—"The suspension of Jan van Eck from the remainder of the parliamentary session this week represented a panic reaction by the National Party and it is a fundamental error that will return to haunt it," declares a page 22 editorial in Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 5-11 June. "We certainly are staggered by the stupidity of the move, coming as it does in the midst of increasing evidence implicating the State Security Council and its agents in the killing of political activists." "Parliament moves against a man for merely making allegations. Yet, a man who has been directly linked to the military signal for the killing of Matthew Goniwe remains ensconced as head of Military Intelligence. Yes, General C.P. van der Westhuizen continues to be conspicuous by his continuing presence in the military and by his deafening silence. And the government remains conspicuous by its failure to act against him."

THE WEEKLY MAIL

Government 'Abuses' 'Illegitimate' Power—Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 5-11 June in a page 24 editorial notes that the government "faced strong criticism this week for abusing the office of the state president to manipulate, to its own party-political advantage, the release of the Goldstone Commission's interim report into the causes of violence." "The government is also abusing its position of (illegitimate) power to withhold the report of its own Board of Trade and Industry's inquiry into food prices—surely one of the most pressing issues of the day. It is time for

legislation to control the abuse of power that allows the state to hold on to public information of great importance until it feels ready and able to release it."

TRANSVALER

Significant Codesa Support for Federalism— Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 26 May says in an editorial on page 6: "Whether the ANC likes it or not, there is significant support among participants in Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] for the idea of regional governments with muscle, or a considerable degree of self-determination. It is therefore good tactics to now use the word federation openly, as is being done in government circles. The ANC will protest and make its usual threats, but it is time that the organization's adaptability and good faith is put to the test. Some of the black groups at Codesa realize what benefits a federal system will hold for them, and what the disadvantages of the ANC's unitary state can bring." "The present time, before the next Codesa meeting, is an appropriate time for a test of strength on the issue, so that the ANC will realize that the government and the National Party are not the only proponents of self-determination."

Mandela Name Not Enough To Ensure Acceptance—A second editorial on the same page notes: "The drawing power of the mere name of Mandela continues to shrink, and not only on account of reports on the doings of Mrs. Winnie Mandela. Since Mr. Nelson Mandela was given the freedom to say what he likes where he likes, he has distinguished himself as a man with a talent for saying the wrong things at the wrong time. During his latest visit abroad Mr. Mandela, in an apparent attempt to attract attention, caused his image to fall another few degrees." "By making a personal attack on State President de Klerk and trying to belittle him at a time when the ANC's own slip is showing, he again demonstrated his total lack of judgment." "The days when the Mandela name was enough to assure him of heroic acceptance has passed. He is now judged by his statements, judgment, and decisions. It seems he falls far short."

* SADF Activities To Support Police Described

92AF0824B Johannesburg ARMED FORCES
in English Mar/Apr 92 pp 19-21

[Text] Group 28 Headquarters is at the Military Base, Middleburg, Transvaal, and is one of the Groups that consist of only Commando Units and is possibly the only Group that is commanded by fulltime Commando Colonel.

As what is basically a rural formation with responsibility over a large area, much of the recruiting area of its Commandos enjoy the benefit of a stable population. The Group Commander, Colonel E.L. Griesel, is from the area, as are the majority of his officers and men, who have family connections going back to the formation of units such as the Belfast, Middleburg, and Witbank Commandos during the middle of the last century.

With one of its tasks being area protection, the Group is at present engaged in supporting the South African Police in this function, and a close liaison exists with the police districts within its area. Establishing and manning roadblocks is a major responsibility, as much of the traffic from neighbouring states use the trunk roads that pass through Group 28's area.

When a roadblock is set up, it is usually the centre of a web that relies on reports radioed in from a number of other mobile and fixed observation points that have been established. These points monitor traffic flow on other routes, as it has been found that the criminal element can become aware of the position of a check-point and move to other routes. Generally, every few hours the block is moved to a new position to ensure that spreading of the word on the location of the check-point will not allow the point to be bypassed. The accompanying photographs were taken between 14h00 and 16h00 on the R4, a few kilometers east of Machadorp. Earlier that day, at 11h00, the point had been established some 90 kilometers west of Middleburg.

The check-points are established on a stretch of road where they will not unnecessarily impede the flow of traffic and where the oncoming traffic will not be able to evade the point.

As the centre of the web is hidden from view of oncoming vehicles until nearby observers on the radio network watch for and stop any vehicle that has made a U-turn or spotting the point. These observers report any dumping of material and call for a search team to inspect the road verges. Group 28 teams have recovered firearms, drugs and ivory dumped from vehicles along the road verges.

Moving and setting up a check-point in a new location involves work; first the removal of the equipment from the old location, and erecting it at a new site.

Tents are erected to provide shelter for passengers whilst vehicles are being searched. Tables are needed for the searching of suitcases.

The communications centre has to be established, and adequate roadmarkers have to be placed, whilst the observers are placed in positions with functioning two-way radio links.

Due to the number of heavy load travelling on the R4, a SADF [South Africa Defense Force] lowloader with a forklift forms part of the equipment and enables loads of boxes or pallets to be unloaded and inspected. Other members of the team include a medical orderly, a woman searcher, and Gregg the sniffer dog, and his handler. Recent finds by this team have included AK-47's, other unlicensed weapons (possibly stolen), illegal immigrants from neighbouring countries seeking work in

South Africa [SA], ivory, protected flora (a lorry load), drugs, stolen property, vehicles, and the proceeds of a bank robbery.

Not all vehicles are searched as the heavy traffic flow would make this an impossible task, but members of the team develops a sense in selecting those directed to the search area. Courtesy and professionalism is the order of the day, even when an irate traveller complains that his holiday is being delayed by the SADF members who are called for duty on what could be their holidays. The passengers are requested to leave the vehicle, but the driver stands by while the search is in progress. This a most thorough undertaking, and inside panels may be removed—with a lot depending on Gregg's nose. After the search is completed, the driver signs a document that he is satisfied that no damage was done during the search, then proceeds on his journey.

During the few hours spent with the Group 28 team and the accompanying South African Police and traffic officers at Machadorp apart from unlicensed and unroadworthy vehicles, items found included a weapon without a licence, possible illegal immigrants, and a 25-ton articulated vehicle with 25 tons of mangoes and the driver of which was in possession of narcotics and appeared to be under the influence. Before the SA Police took him away, his excuse was that he smoked it to keep himself awake on long trips. Twenty-five tons of mangoes could have hit the fan but for the diligence of the team from Group 28.

*** Air Force Rationalization, Restructuring Viewed**
92AF0824C Johannesburg **ARMED FORCES**
in English Mar/Apr 92 pp 22-23

[Article by C. Barnard]

[Text] Not unlike the two years before it, 1991 was an energetic year as regards the rationalisation and restructuring of the South African Air Force (SAAF) squadrons and their associated aircraft. As was announced by the then Chief of the Air Force, Lt. General JPB van Loggerenberg (1988-1991), these moves became necessary in order to consolidate squadrons which had been depleted by attrition through the years and disband air bases that the Air Force could comfortably do without. In this way, logistical and general operating costs could be significantly reduced and the ultimate objectives of a leaner, more efficient and thus more capable air force could be achieved.

Amongst the earliest of the year's rationalisation was the closing down of Air Force base (AFB) Port Elizabeth. First and foremost a search and rescue (SAR) base, the lone aircraft squadron, 16 Squadron, operated its rotary-wing complement of Alouette III's and Pumas at the conveniently-located city of Port Elizabeth, and was responsible for all land and sea SAR operations in its immediate vicinity. However, even this vital task could not outweigh the enormous expense of simply maintaining the base on an operational footing. It was further

felt that the existing SAR aircraft at AFB Ysterplaat (see map) and AFB Durban (see map), would be more than capable of successfully tackling any SAR eventuality occurring anywhere along the South African east coast and could, if the situation demanded it, be supplemented by other helicopters from inland bases.

A case in point occurred during the sinking of the Oceanus on 4 August 1991, when helicopters from AFB Ysterplaat and AFB Durban were assisted by a pair of helicopters from AFB Swartkop near Pretoria (see map), in the successful evacuation of all 219 of those passengers not yet rescued before the Greek liner sank.

The aircraft and personnel of 16 Squadron were transferred to other existing units; all the Pumas and some of the Alouette III's going to AFB Durban, to replace the Super Frelon helicopters withdrawn from there in 1990. This leaves the SAAF with four remaining Puma squadrons, namely, 15, 19, 22 and 31 Squadrons operating from AFB's Durban, Swartkop, Ysterplaat and Hoedspruit, respectively. Alouette III's still faithfully serve with 15, 17 (also at AFB Swartkop), 22 and 31 Squadrons and 87 Advanced Flying School at AFB Bloemspruit.

AFB Waterkloof near Pretoria, witnessed the disbandment of 24 Squadron and its Buccaneer strike fighter on 31 March 1991. The unit was basically forced into closure by the depletion of the original fifteen aircrafts received, many of which had to be cannibalised to keep the remainder flying. The United Nations-implemented arms embargo prevented SA [South Africa] from acquiring spares. It is a tribute to the excellence and potency of the "Buc" that, had the unit had sufficient examples remaining to make its operation economically viable, the Buccaneer would still be in service today. But, as circumstances would have it, only four of the type remained serviceable at the time of retirement. Personnel were redistributed to other units.

Near Cape Town, DF Malan Airport has now also seen the last of 25 Squadron and its war veteran general transport Dakotas. Its aircraft and unit personnel have all been transferred to the SAAF's last three "Dak" squadrons, 44 Squadron at AFB Swartkop, 35 Squadron at DF Malan Airport, and 86 Multi-Engined Flying School at AFB Bloemspruit. The SAAF is believed to still possess some 49 Dakotas of all marks, making it by far the world's largest single operator of the trusty work-horse. The programme to vastly upgrade the Dakota is well under way, and four aircraft have already been completed. All except one of the Dakota fleet will eventually receive the upgrade.

Also seeing its demise in 1990, was Lanseria Airport's military facility, located alongside a civilian airport just outside Johannesburg. This operated a mixed fleet of Impala Mk I's and Mk II's (MB.326M/KC), respectively) with 4 Squadron, until just after the middle of the year.

This basically Citizen Force unit also had a small core of regular pilots. This leaves the SAAF with about 230 Impalas, with 4 Squadron's personnel and aircraft transferred to the remaining Impala units: 7 Squadron and 83 Jet Flying School at AFB Langebaanweg, 8 Squadron at AFB Bloemfontein, and 85 Combat Flying School at AFB Pietersburg. The military area was sold off to civilian aviation companies.

In November 1991, AFB Ysterplaat's 30 Squadron, operating the Puma in the SAR role, was closed down, to be incorporated in the old Wasp unit, 22 Squadron already operating Alouette III's from the same base.

Towards the end of the year, 84 Light Aircraft Flying School at AFB Potchefstroom disbanded, and by so doing, brought about the retirement of the SAAF's most economical aircraft, the Cessna 185. Again, personnel were transferred to other units. These aircraft principally undertook the training of aircrew for the transport stream, a task now performed by 41 Squadron and its light aircraft flying from their new location at AFB Waterkloof.

So, with the closing down of two bases and their single squadrons and the rationalisation of two further squadrons, the SAAF has undoubtedly saved a considerable amount of money which can be better spent elsewhere. 1992 will see more activity in this regard.

* Vyeboom Project To Benefit West Cape Farmers

92AF0822G Cape Town WEEKEND ARGUS
in English 25 Apr 92 p 8

[Article by Charlene Clayton]

[Text] The new R30 million Vyeboom Water Scheme presently under construction will supply more than 13 million cubic metres of irrigation water annually to fruit farms in the Western Cape's Vyeboom area.

The scheme—commissioned by the Vyeboom Irrigation Board—will be pumped from the Department of Water Affairs-run Theewaterskloof Dam, near Villiersdorp and deliver water to about 43 fruit farmers via a pipe network, said Mr. Stephan Fourie, director of Ninham Shand (Cape) Inc., the consulting engineers for the project.

A total of 13.6 million cubic metres of water will be pumped during the six summer irrigation months at a rate of one cubic metre per second.

The area to be served comprises 3,000 ha under deciduous fruit of which water for 2,000 ha will be supplied by the new scheme.

The water supply scheme consists of about 30 km of pipelines varying from 800 mm to 150 mm in diameter, two earthfill balancing dams and four pump stations.

According to Mr. Fourie, the supply area will be divided into a low and high pressure zone. The main pump station will pump water at sufficient head, controlled by a balancing

dam, to supply the low pressure zone, while a booster pump station will pump water to the high pressure zone at a head controlled by a second balancing dam.

The two smaller booster pump stations will supply local high lying areas within the high pressure zone.

"The water will be supplied under sufficient pressure for farmers to connect their irrigation system into this scheme without the need for further pumping.

"The scheme has been designed to optimise electricity costs so that more water is pumped in Eskom off-peak rate periods resulting in more cost effective electrically consumption," Mr. Fourie said.

In order to do this, the pumps will be controlled by computers from a central control station via a radio link between the main pump station and balancing dams.

The maximum electricity demand will be approximately 2,800 kVA which is equal to almost double that of the nearby town of Villiersdorp and the annual electricity costs is estimated at R600,000 per annum.

The irrigation water that will be supplied on completion of the Vyeboom Water Scheme from the Theewaterskloof Dam will allow deciduous fruit farmers benefitting from the scheme to double their present production.

This is the estimation of the chairman of the Vyeboom Irrigation Board, Mr. Andre Roux, himself a farmer in the district.

Mr. Roux said the scheme was very important to the deciduous fruit industry because without it, the area would stagnate.

"The additional water that will be supplied by the Vyeboom irrigation scheme will offer tremendous development potential to the farmers and being an export industry, it offered potentially increased foreign earnings for the country," he said.

In addition, the labour intensive component of the fruit industry meant that increased development in this sphere would result in much-needed employment opportunities.

Up to now, farmers suffered financial loss due to the fact that they did not have enough water during the critical summer months.

To this end, the farmers were dependent on boreholes for their water but it posed a problem in that boreholes could not be relied upon to produce an adequate water supply.

The water scheme will also replace the farmers' pumps which will be flooded by the increased capacity of the Theewaterskloof dam—one of Cape Town's main supply dams.

The dam, built about 15 years ago, has been operating at a low level, but the increased demand for water has lead to the decision to operate the dam at greater capacity.

About 10 percent of the construction work on the Vyeboom Water Scheme, scheduled for completion by February next year, has been completed said Mr. Stephan Fourie, director of consulting engineers Ningham Shand.

Construction started in January this year and the work so far included the building of the base and section of the main pump station and approximately 5 km of the 30 km network of pipelines has been laid.

In addition the pumps are currently being manufactured, he said.

The contract for the supply, installation, commissioning and guaranteeing of pumping equipment was awarded to W.M. Spilhaus and Company, the only Cape based company out of four who put in a tender.

The tender price of approximately R6 million rands submitted by Spilhaus in October last year was the most competitive.

The company has a record of successful completion of similar schemes in the surrounding areas over the past 20 years and in addition, the Irrigation Division of Spilhaus caters directly to the farming community through their branch network in the Western Cape, including the Vyeboom area.

The total power installed in the four pump stations will amount to 3,350 kW with the main station in the dam accounting for 2,330 kW.

The motors to drive the four pump stations will be manufactured by Siemens appointed by Spilhaus as their electrical subcontractor.

The marine operation in 15 m of water, handled under contract by Basil Starke Holdings, involves building the main pump station by means of the innovative caisson method of construction.

According to this method, the base of the main pump station was constructed in a dry dock next to the dam, after which the dock was flooded and the base floated out to position by means of a boat.

At present, the base is floating and kept in position by anchors.

A nine metre diameter vertical shaft is built up on this floating base so that all construction takes place above water and on completion the base will reach the foundation at the bottom of the dam. This foundation was constructed last year when the dam level was lower.

The shaft will house four pumps in a vertical position which will pump water from the dam up the shaft via the manifold and into a 1.2 diameter pipe with a bridge on top for access to the pumps, said Mr. Fourie.

*** Plan To Redesign Cape Town Harbor Drawn Up**
92AF0824D Cape Town WEEKEND ARGUS
in English 25 Apr 92 p 12

[Article by Jean le May]

[Text] Cruise liners make the headlines whenever they call at Cape Town, but the quayside welcome in some cases stops at the Malay choirs and the dancing girls.

This is because passenger ships actually are a disruption in a working harbour, Cape Town harbour engineer Mr. Derek Visser said this week in an interview with WEEKEND ARGUS

However, there's no danger that passengers will be made to walk the plank. Mr. Visser and Port Captain Bill Shewell have other ideas for them, according to a long-term plan for Cape Town harbour now being drawn up.

To cause as little disturbance as possible to the real work of the harbour, passenger ships will, in the not too distant future, tie up at a berth close to the Victoria and Alfred Waterfront instead of where they do now, at F Berth.

This will make sense for two reasons: All the public-access functions of the harbour will be grouped together and "there won't be any friends-and-relations-and-old-ladies wandering around among the cranes and the railway trucks and getting themselves into danger."

There's also the little matter of security: There's no knowing what the friends-and-relations can get up to, not to mention the old ladies, if they're allowed to wander freely around where valuable cargoes are being handled.

The working part of the harbour nearest to the V&A is the cold storage facility for fruit, from which 90 million cases a year are exported. "We decided it was the most customer-friendly," said Mr. Visser. "No smell, no dust, no dirt."

It's not too early to start planning now for what kind of harbour will be needed for Cape Town in a couple of decades, said Mr. Visser.

Apart from disposing tidily of the passenger ships, there are plans afoot to remodel the harbour for the type of cargoes that will be carried and the ships afloat by then.

"The fast turnaround of ships is one of great importance," said Mr. Visser.

Some of the innovations are already in place. A new cold-store facility for the fishing industry, for instance, enables fish to be handled so fast that it will be suitable

for sashimi, the raw fish delicacy esteemed by Japanese, when it reaches its destination in the Far East.

In the middle of the harbour there is a tank farm to store chemicals. The old tank farm for bunker fuel will become part of the V&A yacht marina and bunker fuel is now delivered from tanks owned by the petroleum companies at the east end of the port.

"We see bunkering and transshipping as growth points for the port," said Mr. Visser. "Bunker fuel is readily available here—it's a by-product of the refining process.

"Cape Town is something like Singapore, one of the great bunkering ports of the world, in that it's service-orientated, much as Cape Town itself is service-orientated rather than being a manufacturing city.

"Like Singapore, we'd like to develop into a transshipping port, where cargoes for, say, Mozambique and Angola are unloaded from the large container vessels and transshipped."

Cape Town now is receiving shipments destined for the hinterland whereas, in the past, most shipments were for the western Cape and its interior.

"Shipping to Cape Town is a definite advantage for high-value cargoes," said Mr. Visser. "It can save at least four days if something is shipped to us from Europe and railed to the Reef."

As for the next generation of cargo ships, they will be wider, bigger and slower, said Captain Shewell, producing a drawing of what looked more like a beetle than a ship.

In fact, it was a huge catamaran, a platform the size of a football field on top of two fairly conventional ships.

"Everything's containerised now," pointed out Mr. Visser.

"Ships are being designed to carry boxes as cheaply and efficiently as possible around the oceans of the world. The boxes are getting bigger, too, and that will present another challenge for the future."

Captain Shewell said: "The next generation of passenger ships, on the other hand, will be much smaller. There are designs for wave-piercing craft, sharp at both ends, travelling at 50 knots and carrying 300 passengers."

* Status of Mossgas Onshore Refinery Highlighted

* First Gas Flow

924F0834A Johannesburg ENGINEERING NEWS
in English 1 May 92 p 22

[Text] After almost four years of construction and commissioning work on the offshore section of the R8.9 billion Mossgas project, the first gas has arrived at the onshore refinery and synfuel complex.

The first natural gas, drilled from the FA [expansion not given] well 85km off the southern Cape coast has arrived at the onshore synthetic fuel plant west of Mossel Bay.

This has enabled hot commissioning work to commence on the process units at the onshore plant, which is expected to achieve substantial production towards the end of the year and full production by the third quarter of 1993.

Construction on the Mossgas refinery and onshore complex spanned some 36 months and included the installation of 200 vessels, several heavy lifts of up to 450 tons at a time and the installation of hundreds of kilometres of piping and cabling.

The delivery of gas to the shore from the FA field will be followed by the arrival of oil condensate from the platform.

Plugs Removed

The plugs on the first two production wells which were completed some time ago, were removed after a certificate of fitness had been obtained from the insurers to allow hydrocarbons on board the platform.

On reaching the platform the gas and condensate mixture—referred to as hydrocarbons—is separated and the gas dried before being piped to shore under natural pressure.

Initial Use of the Gas

For the first few months, the gas will be used for commissioning purposes.

This includes the liquefaction of a portion to serve as a back-up supply during commissioning.

Some gas is flared and as a result, mainly carbon dioxide is released into the atmosphere.

As steam injection is employed, the flare stack will be smokeless.

The condensate, which is purified on the platform, is carried to the refinery in a separate pipeline and takes longer to cover the 91km to the onshore plant.

The gas and condensate are recovered from reservoirs about 3,000m below the seabed.

The gas consists of approximately 85 percent methane, with the remaining constituents comprising ethane, propane and nitrogen.

The gas consists of petrol and diesel fractions as well as some fuel oil.

Two wells will be used initially, but full production will be from five wells.

* Flare Stacks

92AF0834B Johannesburg ENGINEERING NEWS
in English 1 May 92 p 36

[Text] The 115 m and 90 m high flare stacks, the tallest structures on the Mossgas onshore plant are up and running with the first gas having been piped to shore.

Some of the gas is being used for commissioning purposes and some of it is being flared.

The flare stacks, specifically designed to minimise air pollution, were supplied by local firm Explochem and will serve as the safety valve for the onshore plant.

Excess or waste gases will be burnt off through the 90 m smokeless stack and only in the utmost cases, when the flow becomes too much for this stack, will the 115 m auxiliary flare stack be used.

The John Zink stacks are much higher than those generally found on industrial sites.

The reason for their height is to ensure maximum dispersion of gases into the atmosphere.

A stainless steel steam injecting manifold has been fitted to the stack to ensure that it is smokeless.

Explochem MD Manie Coopmans explains that a molecular seal on top of the stack ensures that all gases, except carbon dioxides, remain in the system.

The burners in each of the 15 process heaters have been designed to emit very low levels of nitrous oxides, minimising the harmful effect these oxides may have on the ozone layer.

Each unit was erected in two stages, with the first section being placed on top of a seal pot and secured.

The second section was placed on top of that and welded together some 45 m above the ground.

Weather played an important role during the second lift as wind speeds in excess of 20 km an hour could result in severe swaying of the crane boom which had a total height of 140 m.

* Joint Effort

92AF0834C Johannesburg ENGINEERING NEWS
in English 1 May 92 p 37

[Text] One of the largest demineralisation plants in the world has been completed and put into service at the Mossgas onshore plant.

The plant was installed as a cooperative venture between Dewplan Limited of High Wycombe, England and Chematron Products and Group 5 Projects, both of Isando, Johannesburg.

Dewplan provided the process design, specialist mechanical engineering and site commissioning expertise.

Chematron carried out full detail engineering while Group 5 was responsible for project management, control and instrumentation design, procurement and installation.

Salts dissolved in the filtered water are removed by ion exchange using locally manufactured ion exchange resins, specially selected to meet a set of demanding specifications for both cation and anion exchange.

Ion Exchange

The plant comprises four trains of ion exchange plant each capable of producing 350 m³ an hour (8.4 megalitres per day) of high purity water for boiler feed, having a conductivity of less than 0.2 microSiemens per cm, and a silica and sodium content of less than 0.02 milligrams per litre.

Each train comprises 4,000 mm diameter cation and stratified bed anion exchangers, followed by 3,000 mm diameter mixed bed exchangers.

Advantage is taken of Dewplan's well proven design for air held counter flow regeneration to achieve exceptionally high quality water from the cation and anion units which ensures that the final mixed bed units perform a polishing duty, thus providing additional security for the quality of the treated water.

The air held counter flow regeneration technique also achieves high chemical efficiency, resulting in savings in consumption of Sulphuric Acid and Caustic Soda, used to regenerate the cation and anion units respectively.

In addition, reduced regeneration cycle times are achieved.

Computer Controlled

The plant is computer controlled and is centrally monitored from the refinery control room via the distributed control system (DCS), and has been designed to produce a waste effluent which is essentially neutral within narrow pH limits.

A number of problems frequently encountered during site commissioning were avoided because the DCS was pre-programmed and thoroughly tested during a full dynamic simulation prior to shipment to site.

Angola

Pope John Paul II Arrives on Visit 4 June

Dos Santos Welcome

MB0406195192 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Speech by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos on the occasion of Pope John Paul's visit to Angola in Luanda on 4 June—recorded]

[Text] On behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola, I have the honor of greeting His Holiness Pope John Paul II and warmly welcoming him to the Angolan people's land.

Your presence among us fills the Angolan people's hearts with great pleasure, particularly Catholic believers. [applause]

During this period of the assembly of the Angolan family, after many years of conflict, Angolan believers and nonbelievers feel honored by the visit of the holy father and place their faith in the message of love, peace, and harmony that His Holiness Pope John Paul II [words indistinct].

The Angolan Government undertook the best of its efforts to guarantee the holy father a warm welcome and stay in our country. It is our wish that your pastoral mission will be successful and that through it, faith can be increasingly propagated in the Christian spirit. [applause]

The visit by his Holiness Pope John Paul II to Angola is taking place within the framework of the fifth centenary of our country's evangelization, which fortunately coincides with the achievement of peace and national reconciliation.

During this period when the Angolan people are reorganizing their life in a new era and with new horizons, your visit equally demonstrates the good relations existing between the Vatican and the People's Republic of Angola.

Meets Opposition Leaders

MB0406201492 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Text] Pope John Paul II conveyed his greetings to Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' family at Luanda's Futungo de Belas Palace today. He then received individual greetings from the leaders of the CNDA [Angolan National Democratic Convention], the FDA [Angolan Democratic Forum], the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA], the PDA [Angolan Democratic Party], the PRD [Democratic Renewal Party], the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], and the vice president of the Angola National Liberation Front [FNLA].

The pontiff also thanked each of those officials. In his brief message, Pope John Paul II spoke about peace, reconciliation, and his commitment to helping the Angolan people find harmony again.

He had a brief conversation with UNITA President Dr. Jonas Savimbi during the photo session. He placed himself between the Angolan head of state and the UNITA leader. The other party leaders joined him for photos later.

Before speaking to Radio Angola, Jonas Savimbi told other media he saw the pope's visit as very important for national reconciliation. He then told the Angolan media:

[Savimbi] Pope John Paul II's visit to Angola is yet another contribution toward peace and national reconciliation. I think the entire Angolan people, regardless of which parties they support and their party interests, will look upon the pope's visit with the firm conviction that we have the duty, both toward our people and toward the (?international community), to show maturity and tolerance and to help our country (?stabilize) so we can have elections.

Savimbi Comments

MB0506115992 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 5 Jun 92

[Interview with Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, by Felix Miranda, in Luanda on 4 June—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Savimbi] First, I would like to say that the visit by his holiness has two meanings. I am happy with the visit because it has given me the opportunity to meet for the first time the leaders of other political parties. I met Angolans from the Democratic Renewal Party, Dr. Neto, Pinto Joao, Moco, secretary general of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA], and Ngola Kapango, secretary general of the Angola National Liberation Front, whom I met recently. So, I was very pleased to be among them, because that is how Angolans get to know each other.

I am also happy because in his message the pope urged us to work for the consolidation of peace. After so many years of suffering, the pope has brought us a message of peace. He urged us to have courage in order to move steadfastly toward reconciliation.

[Miranda] Do you think that the pope's visit to Angola is a reward for the efforts that you and UNITA have made to uphold freedom of religion during the 16 years of communism in Angola?

[Savimbi] I believe that his holiness, being from Poland, a former communist country, is familiar with the harm that communism can do, as well as that system's ploys. Moreover, he is aware of communism's attempts at continually subjecting man to massive and often irrational propaganda campaigns. I believe that the pope not

only brings a message of peace and reconciliation, but also wants through his own personal and moral standing to see Angolans believe again in spiritual values. [passage omitted]

[Miranda] Do you believe that the Government of the People's Republic of Angola [RPA] can change? After being communist, the Angolan Government now believes in God and is today receiving Pope John Paul II.

[Savimbi] Well, I believe man can change. If we did not believe that man can change, we would be negating the very nature of man.

I think that although communism has failed economically and politically, communists still want to remain loyal to their ideals. In South Africa there is a Communist Party, and in Angola, even within the MPLA there are still communists. I believe, however, that there are those who have changed after having adhered to communism because it was the prevailing ideology—the ideology of the government which offered jobs and social benefits. They did not adhere to communism out of conviction. So, they are changing or have already changed.

Then there are those who are liars. They have not changed and remain communists, and are still adopting the same surreptitious methods, notably in the news media. This sector is being used to control people through lies. That is not democracy.

So, I do believe that there are people who have changed. I also believe, however, that there are still communists in our country, who can do a great deal of harm if we, as believers, are not vigilant and do not adopt a consistent political stand.

[Miranda] Commenting on the pope's visit, Father Antonio Ramos referred to crime and vagrancy. There was a significant decline in the crime rate a few days before the pope arrived. Many quarters say that a deal was struck between the RPA Government and gang leaders. Dr. Savimbi, would you like to comment?

[Savimbi] First, vagrancy, crime, and banditry are fruits of an (?inept) political and economic system. That system has frustrated the hopes of people who have resorted to murder and theft. An example was the regrettable case of Cabo Ledo, which tarnished the image of Angola and of the government itself.

Whether or not the government or the police have struck a deal with bandits is something on which I cannot comment because I lack the information. I believe that both the present and the future government should not deal with bandits and vagrants, but should address the root cause of the problem in a scientific, reasonable, and healthy manner. The economic situation should be dealt with in such a way that society will provide equal opportunities and allow people to compete with one another in a more honest manner.

So, I have no evidence that such a deal has been struck. Deals of such a nature are not the solution. What matters is the radical change in our economy in order to give opportunities to our frustrated youth. [passage omitted]

[Miranda] Can one say that UNITA should be congratulated for having upheld not only freedom for Angolans, but also religion?

[Savimbi] Of course. I think there is a tendency to misrepresent the truth, but the truth is very powerful.

We fought against the Cubans. They are communists and atheists. The government says it fought against the South Africans. The South Africans were racists, though not atheists. Today, the government is giving more facilities to the South Africans than (?to UNITA).

So, I would like truth to prevail. When we begin the election campaign we will try to (?convey a message). If today there is hope and democracy looming on the horizon, and if today religion is respected and the government is in a great hurry to return property to churches, it is because UNITA has won the war. Had we lost the war against the Cubans, today we would not be here welcoming the pope.

In Mozambique, they are negotiating, but have not reached any agreement. An accord was possible in Angola not only because of the favorable international situation, but also because of UNITA's military superiority over the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola.

So, I am sure that the people will acknowledge that. We do not want to make any claims, but reality should not be misrepresented. That reality is that the MPLA agreed to negotiate.

We will publish over the next few days a [words indistinct]. The nine-point document that the MPLA submitted to the negotiating table did not include democracy and elections. We were adamant in our proposals, which stated that national reconciliation should be linked to elections. We negotiated faster than the Mozambicans, and this enabled his holiness to visit Angola in peace. So, the government lacks arguments to deceive the people either now or in the future. The government agreed to have peace because it could not continue waging war; otherwise, they would still be [words indistinct] and the pope's visit would not have taken place.

[Miranda] Finally, I would like you to send a message to believers and Angolans in general.

[Savimbi] First, I would like to say that I am happy because the pope's visit has given me the opportunity to meet the most reputable members of the opposition. That was not possible during the multiparty meeting and other events. I would like now to continue talking to those leaders because it is necessary that we do so. We will continue to differ, for otherwise there would not have been other parties, and UNITA would not have

fought on its own against the Cubans and Russians in Angola. I would like to consolidate the dialogue we have begun and meet with all Angolan opposition parties. No one will be discredited for talking to the opposition.

Second, all believers should feel blessed by the pope's visit. The visit should serve to narrow the differences among the various denominations—namely, Catholics, Protestants, Kimbanguistas, Tocoistas, and others. We should all feel blessed by the pope's visit. We should strengthen our trust in God because there is only one God, and the Kimbanguistas, the Tocoistas, and other denominations believe that this is so. We should entrust the future of Angola to the same God. Angolans have limited capacities [words indistinct] and we hope that the pope's visit will help make Angolans understand that the most important thing is to serve the fatherland. In doing so, we will be serving the less privileged.

That is UNITA's standpoint, because we are a party of humiliated, oppressed, and dispossessed Angolans. When we meet all members of the Angolan family—there are those who like to talk about the Angolan family—we should do away with misunderstandings, and instead build a country in which every Angolan feels [words indistinct] like an Angolan who is protected by the law. No government should persecute anyone because of his (?views).

That is my message to all Angolans and all believers, particularly the politicians. I am ready to meet again with the Angolan politicians whom I met yesterday because I will not feel discredited in doing so. As a matter of fact those politicians who view things differently from the current regime should find common ground and talk even to the regime. We would not like to see the regime aggravating the situation by intimidating Angolans and benefiting from a (?victory which only belongs to the Angolan people).

I would also like to wish the pope a successful visit to Angola despite the shortcomings our country is still facing.

U.S. Decision on Lifting Restrictions Welcomed

MB0506075492 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 5 Jun 92

[Text] The Bush administration has removed Angola from the list of Marxist-Leninist countries. The decision fits within the framework of the so-called Export-Import Bank Act [preceding title in English] of 1945, which restricts financial assistance to countries classified as Marxist-Leninist. The decision does not automatically lift restrictions on financial operations by that bank to Angola. Jose Patricio, who heads the Angolan delegation to the Organization of American States in Washington, said that he was nevertheless pleased with the measure, saying that the decision is a precursor to future measures which will permit the free flow of trade between Angola and the United States. The two countries do not have

diplomatic relations, but agreed to establish liaison offices in Luanda and Washington after the signing of the peace accords.

UNITA Official Denies Government Allegations

MB0406150892 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Report from Huila Province by Hilario Matuco]

[Text] General Lukamba Gato, the number two man on the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] team to the Joint Political and Military Commission [CCPM], is currently holding a news conference concerning the recent Quilengues case in Huila Province, whereby it is alleged UNITA seized electoral registration material. Gen. Gato took note of it today.

Gen. Gato described the [words indistinct] because, according to him, UNITA is contributing to the successful conclusion of the electoral registration process.

Gen. Gato invited newsmen to (?pose questions) concerning Deputy Interior Minister Fernando Dias da Piedade Nando's statement on the government's attempts to assassinate former UNITA Generals N'zau Puna and Toni da Costa Fernandes. The UNITA communique says Deputy Interior Minister Nando had not told the truth when he stated that the UNITA team had refused to abide by the contents of the communique, which was signed by (?their colleagues) [words indistinct] express their solidarity with them, because the aforementioned press release was based on information received from reliable sources whose credibility is above doubt.

By accusing the UNITA team to the CCPM of lacking courage, Mr. Nando wanted to divert the Angolan people's attention from his ministry's preparations for attempts on the lives of N'zau Puna and Toni da Costa Fernandes. We have been quoting from the UNITA communique.

* Soldiers Comment on Demobilization Process

92AF0792A Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 2 Apr 92 p 2

[Article by Luisa Rogerio: "Shooting at Uniforms and Thinking of the Future"]

[Text] The start of the first stage in demobilizing the troops of the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] and the FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola], respectively, is an important aspect of the implementation of the provisions of the Bicesse Accords. When all is said and done, the process is moving slowly, but it is moving. However, if the process launched in Moxico gives cause for rejoicing on the one hand, it cannot fail to provoke concern on the

other. This is the case, above all, when questions are raised about the future of this "powerful army of the unemployed." Only time will tell.

Questions of this nature have been reiterated constantly by the troops themselves, by politicians on various occasions, and by everyone in various places—in Camitongo, for example, and in Chicala, where the troops of the FAPLA and the FALA, respectively, are billeted. Today, the men who fought in the opposing trenches for 16 years see themselves "united" by destiny and faced with this reality.

The similarities are vast, beginning with the "availability passports" issued by the Joint Political and Military Commission, including the rights to subsidies and extending to the allocation of one set of civilian clothing. Curiously enough, the discourse does not vary much either. In truth, only the reference points place some of the troops at one extreme and others at the opposite one. Thus it is not uncommon to hear that demobilized FAPLA soldiers would vote for the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and that those of the FALA would vote for UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. One of the soldiers went so far as to say something like "indeed, there is no need to say that the ballot is secret. We know that, but it would be absurd to change our views after so much time has passed."

None of the armies that will be history by September, moreover, is strictly nonpartisan. This was made very clear in Moxico, where it was plain to see that if anyone in various localities had remained idle throughout this long period of time, it was definitely not the political commissars. The flags, the cheers, the exaltation of the respective leaders, and the slogans gave those present very clear guidance.

On the eighth of this month, a total of 1,040 soldiers from Camitongo, where 5,783 FAPLA soldiers are quartered (240 fewer than planned), are to make the transition to civilian life. The six individuals demobilized in the symbolic ceremony held there included a general officer, a major, a first lieutenant, a sergeant, and even a private, who had been disabled in combat.

We learned from our talks with the soldiers that the majority still have no specific plans for the future. There was even one man who said he did not know exactly what to do with the "freedom" that he had yearned for, but had hardly expected. And despite the fact that they have lived in a situation in which the failure to pay wages on time, the lack of subsidies, and most important, the persistent deterioration of living conditions continue to be cause for concern, the soldiers are aware that their uncertainties will not end at the moment they leave the area. Far from it.

Without overlooking the prospects opening up for them, it is not easy for the men to forget 10 years their lives, the uniforms worn, and everything they experienced. The man who pointed this out is Domingos Paulo, an FAPLA

major. The father of a nine-year-old boy, but still a bachelor, he will most probably return to Lubango to work as a farm manager.

Eduardo Miguel Dombele is 30 years old. He was a first lieutenant and spent 10 of those years serving in the government troops. A native of Luanda who was assigned to Moxico 8 years ago, he has four children. He is married. He does not conceal his happiness at being able to leave the military and to attempt to make some specific plans. He will devote more time to his family, to the little ones to whom he is almost a stranger. He assured us he will not carry any nostalgia for the "dark years of war" with him when he goes home.

However, he will take with him some good memories—"of friends, of comrades who fought side by side with me. We shared many difficulties and situations, which turned us into men." In any case, although he does not question his choice and despite his uncertainties, he says it is too late to forget the factors that marked his life.

How will it be afterward? "First of all, I plan to work, in accounting, if possible. I also want to study. I know that time will not turn back, but I will try to make the best use possible of what I have." The former first lieutenant, who always smiles, turned serious when asked if he has a vocation. "Demobilized," was his simple response. A few minutes later, he sought our attention again in order to add the following: "... I left school to take up arms."

Like Eduardo Dombele, Sergeant Candido Agostinho, 27 years old, 12 of which were spent in the troops, and the disabled Januario Chidumba, 47, are unprepared vocationally for life outside the barracks or the trenches. The former has a wife and three children in Moxico, while the latter's family fled to Zambia during the harsh years of the war.

The individuals mentioned are but a few of the many we interviewed. Their situations are simply the most common ones. They bore witness to the concern that is deepening as the reality takes on a clearer shape. The very bodies entrusted with implementing the process admit that the situation is a difficult one. For now, there are good intentions, the publicly stated political will, the programs designed for the purpose, and the promise of international aid.

Social reincorporation will not be easy, for either group. This is another aspect that cannot be described in detail, because the demobilized soldiers are only that, at least for the time being. We sensed that in Camitongo and confirmed it in Chicala, although we talked with only a few FALA soldiers due solely to the short time available.

Domingos Samuel, 28, was an FALA soldier. He joined UNITA voluntarily in 1975, and when this force left Huambo, he too went into the jungle. He still does not know what fate befell the members of his family, who were peasants. With them, he learned to work the land "there in Huambo" where he was born. "Now I want to cultivate the land. I want no more war. I will not turn to

politics," this soldier commented. He insisted, however, that we include the fact that "I am going to vote for UNITA" in our report.

Sergeant Domingos, 39, for his part, asked to be demobilized "because peace has come." He is a teacher and always taught classes in the "liberated areas." Now he can go to see his wife and his four children in Mavinga, and he will probably return to Huambo to rebuild his life because "I have great faith in peace. I believe in the future and in the possibility of happier days for my children than I had."

*** Southern Front Commander on Mine Deactivation**

92AF0792B Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 7 Apr 92 p 2

[Article by Miguel Filipe: "Forty Thousand Mines Remain on Southern Front"]

[Text] Lubango—Major General Matias Coelho Zumbi, the commander of the Southern Front (Huila, Namibe, Cunene, and Cuando Cubango), said during an interview granted to JORNAL DE ANGOLA [JA] in Lubango that there are more than 40,000 mines of various types remaining to be deactivated in this region. Of these, more than 15,000 are located in the province of Cuando Cubango.

Coelho Zumbi emphasized that the war that ended a short time ago had no front or rear guard, and, therefore, all of the armies, including the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] laid mines throughout vast areas of the national territory.

According to this commander, it is difficult to locate these mines today because there are no maps for some of the zones in which they were laid. In addition, Zumbi said, the technical conditions that would permit the removal of the mines do not exist.

For this reason, he maintained, the government should establish enterprises designed for this purpose, with the demobilized military troops of the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] and the FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] as hired employees.

In his opinion, the process of mine removal "remains an easy process." At the same time, he emphasized the need for the government "to invest in the purchase of modern equipment that will guarantee the military engineering personnel greater safety in their work because at this stage, "it no longer makes sense to injure more people."

Matias Coelho Zumbi, who a little less than two years ago headed the FAPLA contingent in Sao Tome and Principe, expressed his conviction during this interview that there will be no more war in the country. "Another war in Angola would not have any supporters."

Speaking about the demobilization of the military troops on the Southern Front, the major general emphasized

that 25,000 men are involved. This number includes 3,000 who will make the transition to civilian life by the end of this month.

He also spoke about the rumors that have been circulated about alleged cases of desertion among the soldiers under his command. "There are no desertions," he said. "It is simply that the soldiers are interested in organizing their lives with their families. They are under the control of this command, and they are to be found at their respective residences," he said.

He stated that there presently is not any law penalizing the crime of desertion from the FAPLA. However, "we have been educating our troops about the fact that they must not leave the areas to which they have been assigned, but must instead wait for the full demobilization that is scheduled to take place by August of this year."

Speaking about the reintegration of the demobilized soldiers into civilian life, this officer announced that this month, 10 men under his command will travel to South Africa. The training they will receive there over a period of 6 months will qualify them for administrative posts at the technical-vocational training centers that the government has established to deal with this situation.

Further, with regard to the process of billeting the FAPLA troops, Zumbi admitted that there have been difficulties in connection with food supplies. It is expected that this situation will be resolved shortly by support to be provided by the government and foreign nongovernmental bodies.

Zumbi said that there are currently 4,000 men billeted in and around the Municipality of Matala (Huila), while 2,000 others have been quartered at the 16-km marker in the environs of Lubango. He stressed the fact that officers under his command make regular visits to the billeting locations to deal with the soldiers' principal concerns.

One issue that this military officer was able to clarify is the deterioration of the resources and infrastructure under the jurisdiction of the commander of the Air Pursuit Regiment of the FAPA/DAA [People's Air Force of Angola/Air Defense]. The commander gave no details about this matter, but he confirmed that there are court suits pending against individuals in the upper level of the local Angolan Air Force command. He said that it was they who allowed the plundering of "major assets" from within this military organization.

JA has learned that an unpublished list of pilfered pursuit aircraft parts and other equipment has been sent to the pertinent bodies so that the responsibility of the local FAPA/DAA office can be determined. The old

barracks where the cadres in this branch of the FAPLA were quartered are now a veritable ruin. The losses caused by this action are tremendous, although Zumbi preferred not to reveal the budget cost.

*** Accord Signed With Portuguese Business Group**

92AF0792C Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 19 Apr 92 p 3

[Text] The Angolan Chamber of Commerce and Industry [CCIA] and the Barcelos Commercial and Industrial Association [ACIB] signed a protocol of cooperation in Luanda yesterday. It calls for the development and systematic expansion of economic and trade relations.

The activities provided for in the protocol include the exchange of commercial information and information pertaining to foreign trade legislation, as well as statistical data.

The protocol, which will be valid for a period of two years, will be renewed automatically if no irregularities are noted.

The protocol document was signed by Antonio dos Santos, the president of the CCIA, and Miguel da Costa Gomes, his counterpart in the ACIB. They made a commitment to spare no effort to "translate the activities for which the protocol provides into practice."

*** Russian Businessmen Visit Counterparts**

92AF0792F Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 19 Apr 92 p 5

[Text] A group of businessmen who are members of the construction association of the Russian Federation is currently visiting Angola. The purpose of the businessmen's stay here, which will extend until the 27th of this month, is to meet with representatives of various Angolan business sectors.

The Russian group, which is headed by the general director, Rafael Mudarisov, will study the construction, trade, and service sectors of the Angolan market.

This is the first business mission from that country to visit Angola for this purpose since the USSR ceased to exist.

Within the context of bilateral cooperation between the two countries, some Russian enterprises are cooperating in special Angolan projects, such as the construction of the Kapanda Hydroelectric Dam and the Mausoleum.

*** Company Repairs, Builds Bridges Nationwide**

92AF0792D Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 19 Apr 92 p 1

[Text] The National Bridges Enterprise [ENP] has recently repaired 48 bridges in the various regions of Angola. More than 3 billion new kwanzas were spent on this work, the director of the enterprise revealed recently in Benguela.

Antonio Gois emphasized that this sum of money, made available by the Ministry of Construction and Public Works, was spent on various types of equipment, including vehicles and tools, as well as construction materials.

In June, the ENP will complete the reconstruction of four other highway bridges in Kuando Kubango and Malanje Provinces. This will make the unrestricted movement of persons and goods possible throughout the country.

Antonio Gois further indicated that the ENP's plans call for the restoration, after the elections, of all of the bridges of architectural value in terms of the national cultural heritage that were damaged during the war.

He noted that the restoration of these bridges (the number was not specified) will be governed by the same regulations as the primary construction projects. Financing from various sources in both domestic and foreign currencies will be needed for the execution of the work.

Malawi

Pretoria Embassy Denies Attempt on Army Commander

MB0406132492 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1312 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Text] Pretoria June 4 SAPA—The Malawian Embassy in Pretoria on Thursday scotched rumours that there had been an attempt on the life of Malawi's army commander, Gen Melvin Khanga.

The general disappeared from public life some weeks ago, and there were rumours that he had been frozen to death in a refrigerator because he refused to pledge allegiance to Minister of State John Tembo, a lieutenant of President Kamuzu Banda.

But, a South African foreign affairs spokesman in Pretoria confirmed on Thursday that Gen Khanga, a diabetic, had received medical treatment in this country for three weeks and had returned to Malawi on May 20.

The Malawian Embassy said Gen Khanga was still the army commander, and rejected rumours of an assassination attempt.

Namibia

Nujoma Returns From Visit to Kenya, Uganda

MB0406193392 Windhoek Namibian Broadcasting
Corporation Network in English 1900 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Text] President Sam Nujoma arrived back in Windhoek this evening after state visits to Kenya and Uganda. President Nujoma was welcomed by Prime Minister Hage Geingob, cabinet ministers, members of parliament, and the diplomatic corps.

During the president's trip, significant trade agreements were signed with Kenya and Uganda on strengthening bilateral relations.

The president described his visits to the two countries as being successful, adding that Ugandan and Kenya had reaffirmed their willingness to work towards economic integration of Africa.

Zambia

Chiluba Urges Assistance for New Democracies

MB0406184892 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Text] President Chiluba has implored industrialized countries to help newly democratized nations to set up basis for development, saying if goods are not delivered to people, the emerging democracies will fail. Mr. Chiluba said while Zambia had passed the democracy test, she still had an enormous task of rebuilding her economy ravaged over 17 years of one-party dictatorship.

In a speech obtained by ZNBC [Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation] in Lusaka on Mr. Chiluba's address to the Swedish Institute of International Affairs in Stockholm today, the president said Zambia was determined to work hard and take an extra mile for additional sacrifice for the people's long-term good.

On the raging chaos in many parts of the world, including Europe and Africa, he said there was need for the strengthening of instruments of peace, especially in the United Nations system.

The president warned all leaders who were resisting change that they were doing so at their own peril, as this would only inspire the oppressed masses to work for change even harder.

Official Says Inflation Rate Almost Halved

MB0406184792 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Excerpt] Deputy Minister for Finance Mr. Derrick Chitala has said that the inflation rate has dropped. Speaking on Television Zambia's "Business Review" to be screened tomorrow, Mr. Chitala said that the inflation rate which was more than 61.2 percent last year has come down to 34.5 percent. Mr. Chitala added that there will be no more devaluation and that inflation (?time) for Zambia is gone.

Meanwhile, Mr. Chitala, who recently returned from Dakar and held talks with the African Development Bank and Africa Development Fund officials, also said that about \$20 million had been released to Zambia to support small-scale industry. [passage omitted]

Benin

Alleged Coup Plotters Arrested in Shoot-Out

AB0406160092 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 3 Jun 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] For the first time, the government of President Soglo in Benin has commented officially on reports last week of a mysterious shooting incident near the presidential palace on the night of Wednesday-Thursday [27-28 May]. Immediately, there was speculation that there had been a coup attempt while the president was out of the country on a tour of Asia. Certainly, it would not have been the first time there had been reports of conspiracies. With what the government had to say about it, Karim Okanla telexed this report from Cotonou.

[Begin studio announcer recording] In an interview with the government daily THE NATION [title as heard], the minister of state, Desire Vieira, confirmed that a gun battle took place near the presidential palace on the night of 27 May. The state minister said that the gunfire started after the presidential security guard ordered a group of armed soldiers dressed in civilian clothes to drop their weapons. The state minister added that following the shooting, four of the suspected coup plotters were arrested, but one managed to escape. Minister Vieira indicated that the investigation was under way. He added that rumors of a military coup had been circulating for the last six weeks and that the government had been warned about coup preparations by some Army officers who served under former President Kerekou. He added that the exact identity of these officers was not yet known.

The minister said that not everybody was happy with Benin's experiment with democracy and that some former politicians who had lost their privileges were trying to return to power using force. When asked why Army officers loyal to the Kerekou regime were still kept in senior positions in the Armed Forces, Mr. Vieira replied that his government did not want to create an atmosphere of suspicion in the Army. [end recording]

Mali

Moussa Traore Trial Opens, Adjourned Until 6 Jun

AB0406161592 Paris AFP in English 1256 GMT
4 Jun 92

[By Francois-Xavier Harispel]

[Text] Bamako, June 4 (AFP)—The trial of Mali's former military dictator Moussa Traore for "blood crimes" in the brutal repression of protest against his rule was adjourned until Saturday [6 June] two hours after it opened here Thursday. Assize court judge Malle Diakhite adjourned the trial noting that most of the 75 defence lawyers had failed to appear in the packed

courtroom after saying Wednesday [3 June] that they and their families had been threatened.

General Traore and three other senior Army officers face the death sentence on charges of killing more than 300 people and injuring 1,200 others in a crackdown on demonstrators last year that led to the end of his 23-year rule. Twenty-seven other people, including two women, are accused of complicity. Traore was ousted on March 26, 1991, in a coup by his paratroop commander, who ushered in a transition to multi-party democracy.

Thousands of people gathered around the cultural centre where the trial opened, while the proceedings were broadcast live on radio and television.

Traore is the first African ex-head of state to stand trial in his own country since self-proclaimed Centrafrican "emperor" Jean-Bedel Bokassa was sentenced to death in July 1987. Bokassa has since been languishing in a tiny Bangui prison cell, according to his son.

None of the former leader's 12 lawyers were present and only five of the 75-strong defence team showed up as Traore, 56, was called to identify himself.

The court named other lawyers to the defence.

Traore was followed by other defendants including ex-defence minister General Mamadou Coulibaly, ex-interior and security minister General Sekou Ly and former Army chief of staff Colonel Ousmane Coulibaly.

Former chairman of the Bar Association Demba Diallo, one of the leaders of the protests against Traore and now one of his lawyers, has called for a "symbolic" opening of the trial, to be followed by an adjournment, until newly elected authorities have taken office.

Next Monday, historian Alpha Oumar Konare, winner of presidential elections held in April, is due to be sworn into office in place of the country's transitional authorities.

Eminent French lawyer Jacques Verges, asked by Traore to lead his defence, on Wednesday told AFP he entirely backed the decision of other lawyers to pull out of the trial.

He said the Malian authorities had "not worked sufficiently" to make the population aware of the rights of defendants, adding that "no trial can take place with the threat outside in the street."

Verges also said he had seen Traore in a "serene" mood Wednesday, ready to account for his handling of the country.

Traore was not responsible for opening fire on protestors and only those who carried out the killing should stand trial for "blood crimes," Verges said.

The civil suit against the accused has been brought by both the state and some 430 private individuals. The chief prosecutor, Diakite Manassa Dagnako, had ironically been sacked in the days she served under the Traore regime.

The prosecution team includes 21 lawyers, six of them ordered on to the case by the state.

On Wednesday, the authorities released four of Traore's children into the hands of the Mali Association for Human Rights and the Red Cross, leaving one son, Idrissa, 25, in jail where he was formally charged on Friday [29 May].

Traore's children, a grandson, and one of his nephews had been held without trial since March last year.

Niger

Coup Plotter Oumarou Released From House Arrest

AB0406172592 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network
in French 1200 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Communiqué issued by the High Council of the Republic, HCR, in Niamey on 3 June—read by the HCR deputy secretary general, Ali Morouf]

[Text] The HCR, at its plenary session on 2 June, decided upon the release of Mr. Amadou Oumarou, also known as Bonkano [instigator of 1983 abortive coup attempt]. In this regard, the HCR recalls that the person in question was placed under house arrest under the National Conference Act No. 20 of 19 October 1991 to ensure his personal safety and to allow the smooth conduct of the investigation into his case.

Since an amnesty was granted to those involved in the political events of 6 October 1983, the political, economic, and sociocultural crimes and abuses commission was charged with investigating any possible criminal behavior by Mr. Bonkano in the economic and financial sphere. This commission's report was submitted to the HCR on 27 March. This report does not establish any criminal charges against Mr. Amadou Oumarou, apart from presumed illicit gain. Illicit gain, however, does not currently constitute criminal behavior punishable by Niger legislation. It is proper to point out in this regard that the HCR has just submitted a bill on the repression of illicit gain to the government for examination.

Notified for comments about the findings of the political, economic, and sociocultural crimes and abuses commission, the other transition organs were of the view that the order restricting Mr. Amadou Oumarou's freedom is an administrative measure stemming from expediency rather than legal considerations.

In the current situation, the HCR considered that the house arrest imposed on Mr. Amadou Oumarou, also known as Bonkano, could no longer be justified based on the considerations that motivated it during the national

conference. It is not possible, without infringing upon the democracy installed in the country, to indefinitely restrict the freedom of a citizen on the basis of mere assumption. The law on illicit gain will soon be adopted and it would then be possible to prosecute all Niger citizens guilty of such a crime with due respect for law.

Like all other Niger citizens, Mr. Amadou Oumarou should, when necessary, cooperate with the crimes and abuses commission or the legal authorities. In view of the aforesaid and in conformity with the law, the HCR deems it necessary to revoke the house arrest measure against Mr. Amadou Oumarou and to restore his freedom as a citizen.

Issued in Niamey on 3 June 1992. Thank you.

Government Talks With Rebels Not Held During Truce

AB0306154592 Dakar PANA in English 1304 GMT
3 Jun 92

[Text] Niamey, 3 Jun (ANP/PANA)—The truce observed by the Government in Niger and Tuareg rebels from 15 to 30 May did not produce any tangible results, the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGER reported Tuesday [2 June], quoting a government source. The source said that negotiations which were supposed to take place outside Niger during the truce did not occur.

The first meeting, slated for 25 May, was postponed to 27 May following the attack on Bankilare, western Niger, on 24 May. A policeman was killed in the attack.

One of the government-[word indistinct] Tuareg negotiators, Manor Dayak, denied any [words indistinct] of 27 May did not take place following the theft of a vehicle in northern Niger. Then Dayak unilaterally claimed in an interview with a Western radio station that the government had violated the truce. This led to the arrest of eight alleged rebels.

However, the government source told the agency that the Tuaregs have recently contacted the government to seek an extension of the truce and that the matter was being discussed in the transition government. However, informed sources said that the government would like to see the rebels release hostages it holds, as a sign of good faith. The sources denied reports published by a private newspaper, LE DEMOCRATE, that nearly 1,000 soldiers had been deployed in northern Niger. The sources called the report false and dangerous.

Nigeria

Foreign Minister Protests to EC, U.S. Envoys

AB0406061092 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 2100 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Excerpt] Nigeria has strongly protested to the European Community and the United States for portraying her in

a bad light because of the criminal activities of some unpatriotic people. The foreign affairs minister, retired Major General Ike Nwachukwu, lodged the protest today in Lagos while addressing envoys of the European Community and the United States.

He said that every country in the world had its own share of criminals and that it was unacceptable for Nigeria to be (?continuously) slandered because of the activities of a few people. General Nwachukwu noted that it had become an endless nightmare for some Nigerians travelling to European countries that they were subjected to humiliation and discriminatory treatment at the entry points. Nigeria, he said, welcomed constructive criticism and advice but could not condone blackmail. [passage omitted]

Senegal

Reportage on President Diouf's Visit to France

WA0406152092

For reportage on the visit by President Abdou Diouf to France, including reports on his talks with President Mitterrand and other French officials, please see the France section of the 2 June West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Comments at News Conference

LD0406092892 Paris Radio France International
in French 0630 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Excerpts] Senegalese President Abdou Diouf spoke about South Africa and more precisely about the deadlock in the constitutional discussions there during a news conference in Paris yesterday marking the end to the political part of his state visit to France.

Approached by South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha as a possible mediator, Mr. Diouf pointed out that before he makes a decision, he wants to hear Nelson Mandela's point of view. [passage omitted]

It is in fact very difficult to find any hitches in relations between Paris and Dakar, correspondent Assane Diop reports:

[Diop] Among the main topics during the talks with his French counterpart, Francois Mitterrand, was cooperation, and President Abdou Diouf stated that relations will be strengthened in this field. In the diplomatic area, there is complete understanding between Paris and Dakar. That is how President Diouf spoke about France's financial assistance toward putting a final end to the Senegalese-Mauritanian dispute. This assistance could make the first steps toward reconciliation between the two countries progress in the right direction; the reconciliation began with the resumption of diplomatic relations between Senegal and Mauritania. The present stage of the dispute is about compensation for the Mauritanian victims and the return of the 40,000 or so

Mauritanian refugees in Senegal. The Senegalese head of state was anxious to stress that a settlement of the dispute will not be effected at the expense of the latter. [passage omitted]

Remarks on Return

AB0406203092 Dakar Radio Senegal in French
2200 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Excerpts] President Abdou Diouf has ended his three-day state visit to France. After the visit, it clearly appears that Franco-Senegalese cooperation is on solid ground and both countries wish to see it strengthened. Here is what the president told our fellow journalist Alassane Djedou on his arrival at the VIP lounge.

[Begin recording] [Diouf] As I said, my state visit to France, at the invitation of His Excellency President Francois Mitterrand of France, was very successful. There were no inadequacies. In all fields I can think of, I only see positive progress and all Senegalese programs are closely monitored and moving in the right direction. President Mitterrand has shown personal interest in them, as have the prime minister and other ministers we met. We received the most solemn and dignified welcome. The visit and the program were meticulously prepared and successfully implemented. There was no hitch. As you said yourself, the visit was fully successful and provided an opportunity for President Mitterrand and me to discuss bilateral cooperation at length. We both agree that it is excellent. Concerning the strengthening of our friendship, you remember President Francois Mitterrand's statement that the issue was to maintain and strengthen cooperation? We have achieved this objective.

We also discussed the situation in Africa, not only politically, but also economically. It should not be forgotten that we have to democratize Africa, and develop it. On this issue, President Mitterrand and I share the same view. Our continent's economic difficulties are real. Once again, France has not only provided us with its generous aid, but it has also been our advocate to other donors, international financial organizations, especially the Bretton Woods institutions, the IMF and World Bank. [passage omitted]

[Djedou] Mr. President, one question. Three Senegalese soldiers have been wounded and six are said to be detained in Liberia. What can you say about that?

[Diouf] I am very hurt by this. First, I would like to express my sympathy to the wounded soldiers. This is something I personally feel. So, I express my sympathy to these soldiers, their families, and the national Army. We knew that the task was a risky one. The Army knew it, the soldiers knew it. But, they went there anyway with their usual [word indistinct] to save an African country in the midst of destruction and anarchy. That was the problem. A security zone must be established in Liberia so that free, open, and fair elections can be held. To establish a security zone, the Economic Community of

West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group, ECOMOG, should be able to carry out its duty and ensure security at entry ports, harbors, and airports, set up a buffer zone, and disarm and encamp all troops. Elections cannot be held when armed troops are around, or they will not be free, to say the least. And I cannot understand that this is not understood by a man like Charles Taylor, who knows that we are not an occupation army. ECOMOG is not an occupation army, it is a peacekeeping force. It is there to ensure security in Liberia so that elections are held and Liberia can freely choose its leaders. If Charles Taylor is elected we will recognize him. We will withdraw and he will organize his country as he wishes. So, I think that reason will prevail. All proceedings have been initiated so that Charles Taylor releases the Senegalese soldiers he has taken hostage. We especially want to make sure that such behavior is avoided in the future. We cannot accept this. You know the Senegalese Army's motto: We can be killed, but not dishonored. In addition, we have a sense of duty and we will carry it out to the end. Thank you. [end recording]

Sierra Leone

NPRC Seeks ECOMOG Deployment on Border

AB0406183592 Freetown SLBS Radio in English
0700 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Text] The National Provisional Ruling Council [NPRC] has affirmed its commitment to fully cooperate with the chairman of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] and the field commander of ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] to ensure that the decisions taken at Yamoussoukro, Geneva, and Dakar are fully respected and implemented.

In a release issued in Freetown yesterday by the office of the chairman of the NPRC, the Council wishes it to be known that in accordance with its expressed commitment to honor all international obligations, it firmly supports the activities of the ECOWAS and, in particular, the efforts of the Community to restore peace and stability in Liberia.

To this end, the NPRC welcomes the deployment of ECOWAS forces throughout Liberia in accordance with the Yamoussoukro and Geneva Accords.

According to the release, the Government of Sierra Leone notes that the buffer zone was being created but expressed the hope that the ECOMOG contingent will be deployed throughout the entire frontier between Sierra Leone and Liberia to facilitate the effective monitoring by ECOMOG of the activities of the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] rebels.

Strasser Interviewed on Liberia Ties, Plans

AB0406214592 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 4 Jun 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] When Captain Valentine Strasser came to power in Sierra Leone, he inherited a severe headache from the man he put to flight, Joseph Momoh: relations with neighboring Liberia. Liberian rebel Charles Taylor and his NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] forces were being blamed for backing rebels in Sierra Leone led by Corporal Foday Sankoh, and ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] forces opposed to Taylor had been operating out of Sierra Leone territory. And before Capt. Strasser can make much headway with Sierra Leone's multitude of other problems, some kind of solution will have to be found for the conflict in the south. On the line to Freetown, Robin White asked Capt. Strasser what he aimed to do about the rebellion.

[Begin recording] [Strasser] Well, we want to make it absolutely clear to the rebels that there is no more reason for this war to be continued, and that this war must stop, and that we are urging them to lay down their arms and we are prepared to give them amnesty if they should do so, and that we are prepared for peace, but they should be prepared to lay down their arms.

[White] Have any of them yet laid down their arms at all?

[Strasser] Well, not to our knowledge.

[White] Why do you think that is?

[Strasser] I think that should be a question for Mr. Sankoh himself to answer.

[White] What efforts have you made to try and get in touch with Mr. Sankoh?

[Strasser] Well, it has been very, very difficult really. But we had thought that probably some contacts would have been made to us.

[White] But nobody has been in touch at all, you say?

[Strasser] Nobody at all, for the time being.

[White] Now, if these rebels do agree to lay down their arms, what will you do to them?

[Strasser] We will give them amnesty. We will not treat them as enemies; we will treat them as our friends.

[White] Will they be taken to court at all?

[Strasser] Well, that is a decision that we may probably have to take later.

[White] But basically you are saying, lay down your arms and nothing will happen to you.

[Strasser] Exactly.

[White] Now, Charles Taylor said the other day that he would like to meet you to discuss these kinds of problems along the border. Now, would you be prepared to meet Charles Taylor?

[Strasser] On the commitment that he will tell his (?dumb) friends and cronies, the rebels in our country, to lay down their arms.

[White] Then you would speak to him?

[Strasser] Probably.

[White] If you think that he is the key to the matter, why do you not make urgent efforts to try and get in touch with him?

[Strasser] I will not comment about that.

[White] Could I ask you, Capt. Strasser, about the ULIMO movement and this fighting that has been within the ULIMO movement in your country? How do you feel about what has been going on in ULIMO?

[Strasser] That is a problem for ULIMO to ask. [as heard]

[White] But if they are killing each other, shooting at other in your country, is that not something that you should be dealing with?

[Strasser] Yes, we are dealing with it, of course.

[White] How are you dealing with it?

[Strasser] The man who was responsible for the shooting is under arrest.

[White] And what will happen to him? Will he be put on trial or what?

[Strasser] Of course, he will be put on trial.

[White] Would it not be a good idea perhaps if you were to get rid of these ULIMO people out of your country altogether?

[Strasser] Well, that will be a position that we need to look into after.

[White] But you are considering expelling them, are you?

[Strasser] Well, I am not going to tell you about that, really.

[White] Because I would imagine that Charles Taylor would think that was a helpful gesture from his point of view, if you were to expel them.

[Strasser] Well, that is for Mr. Taylor himself to see.

[White] How do you feel things have gone, Capt. Strasser, since you took over?

[Strasser] Relatively well.

[White] Which things have gone well, which things have gone badly?

[Strasser] Well, we are presently embarking on a house-clearing crusade, cleaning up 24 years of filth and decay

in this country, brought about by the 24 years of APC [All-People's Congress] misrule.

[White] Which particular things do you feel should be dealt with?

[Strasser] The problem with corruption and the society in general.

[White] And how do you propose to deal with that.

[Strasser] Well, we are setting up a commission of enquiry to look into the crimes committed by former politicians and public officials.

[White] And how soon will that report?

[Strasser] Very, very soon.

[White] Will people be put on trial?

[Strasser] Yes.

[White] How many do you think might be put on trial? Are we talking about one or two or a lot of people?

[Strasser] Well, we are presently looking on the prominent ones that are going to be put on trial.

[White] Do you think you are popular in Sierra Leone, Capt. Strasser?

[White] Yes, I am very, very popular.

[White] Why do you think people like you?

[Strasser] Why do I think...?

[White] People like you?

[Strasser] Because I am doing exactly what they want me to do.

[White] Do you see yourself as a kind of action man?

[Strasser] Yes, I am very, very action oriented.

[White] How long do you think you can keep the action up?

[Strasser] As long as we can make things work.

[White] Do you have some kind of target in your mind for returning Sierra Leone to civilian rule or not?

[Strasser] Well, we are putting together a political advisory council that will look precisely into the modalities of such a program.

[White] But is it basically your intention to return the country to civilian rule?

[Strasser] Precisely yes.

[White] And how rapidly?

[Strasser] In the shortest possible time.

[White] But in the back of your mind you must have some kind of time scale. Are you thinking of one year, or five years, or longer or what?

[Strasser] Well, that will be the decision of the advisory council to make.

[White] But do you think that you have some particular task to perform before you hand back?

[Strasser] Well, for one, we have to ensure that we conclude this rebel war.

[White] You went to see Ghana's Jerry Rawlings the other day. Did you look on him as some kind of figure who you want to emulate?

[Strasser] Well, we have a lot to learn from him.

[White] What do you think you have to learn from him?

[Strasser] His honesty, his sincerity of purpose, and his commitment to the will of the people.

[White] Do you see him as some kind of hero?

[Strasser] I have plenty of respect for him. [end recording]

Togo

Cabinet Adopts Bill Creating Territorial Guards

AB0406061592 *Lome Radio Lome in French*
1900 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Communiqué issued by the Council of Ministers after meeting in Lome on 3 June; read by Jean Yaovi Degli, government spokesman—recorded]

[Text] During the Council of Ministers meeting, which was mainly devoted to security problems, the minister of territorial administration and security briefed the government about the serious clashes that occurred at Sotouboua and Bassar. The government deplores the increasing violence and calls on every citizen to demonstrate a spirit of patriotism so that all problems can be solved within the framework of dialogue and conciliation, rather than physical clashes. Following this briefing on the internal situation, the Council of Ministers decided to dispatch a government delegation to Sotouboua, Bassar and Sokode so as to assess the situation and find quick solutions to the various problems that led to those clashes.

The Council of Ministers also adopted a draft bill on the creation and organization of the special corps of territorial security guards. Under this draft bill, which will be sent to the High Council of the Republic for examination and adoption, the former corps of Prefectural Guards will be turned into a corps of Territorial Security Guards, GST. The main job of this (?administrative corps) is to ensure that order is maintained and public security safeguarded in the prefectures and subprefectures. This corps will come under the minister of territorial administration and security.

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8 June 1992

